THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

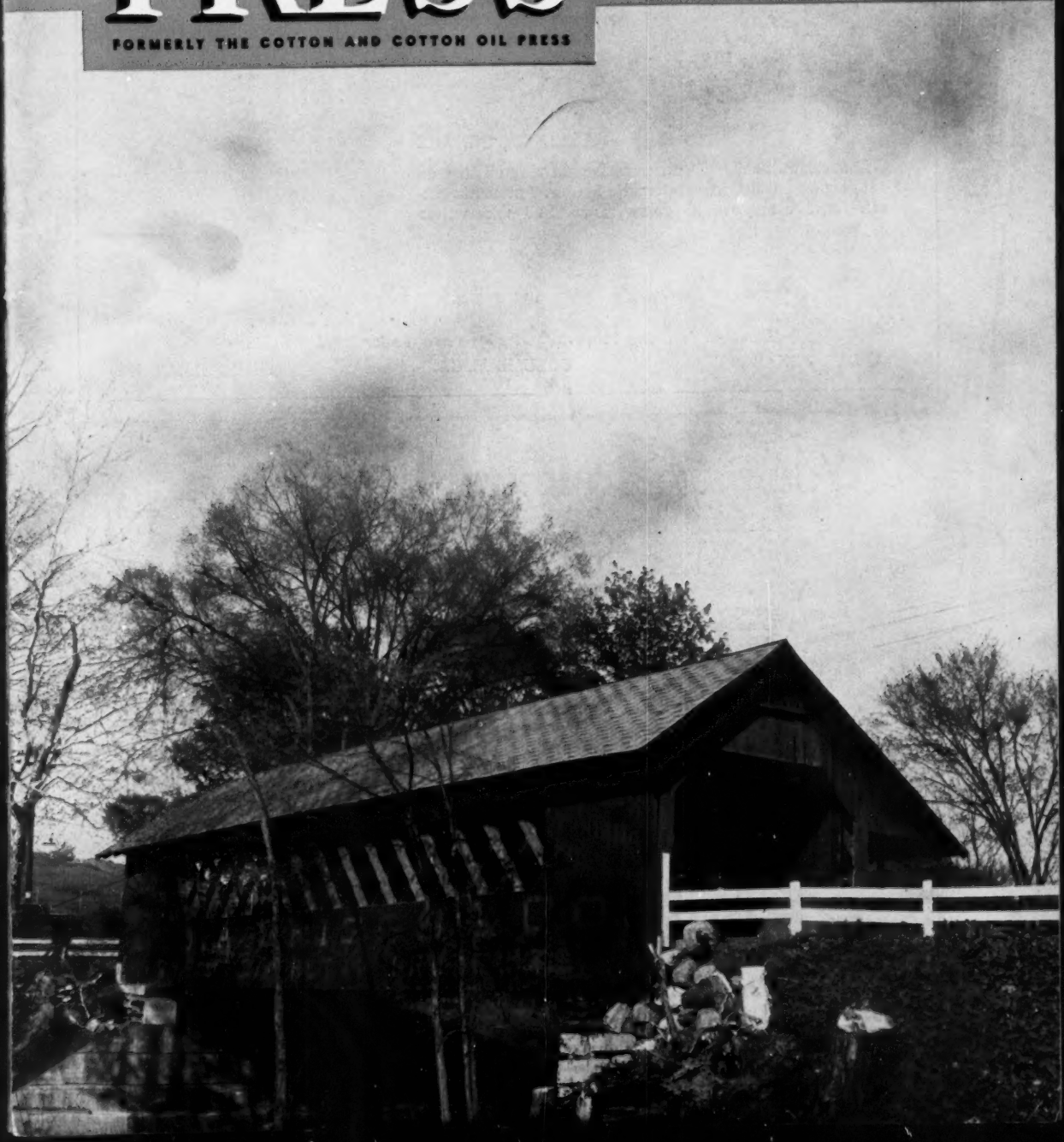
PRESS

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

52nd YEAR

APRIL 14, 1951

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES



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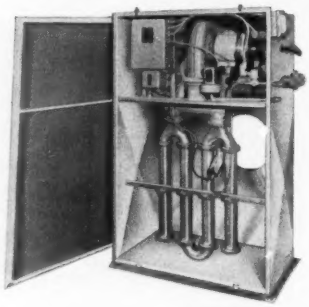

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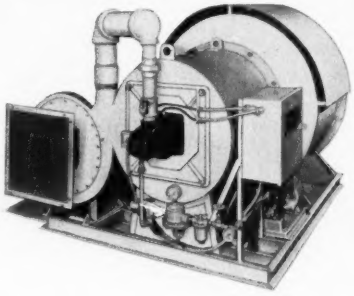

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CONTINENTAL SYSTEM GINNING OUTFIT

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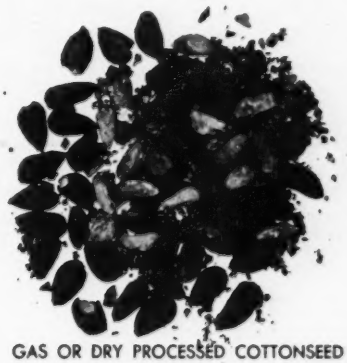
COTTONSEED

GAS OR DRY PROCESSED
COTTONSEED

Especially IN DELINTED COTTONSEED

SINKERS PROCESSED COTTONSEED
AFTER RUB TEST



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AFTER RUB TEST

• MAKE THIS RUB TEST YOURSELF BEFORE BUYING •

Rub a small handful of delinted seeds firmly between the palms of your hands. Be sure to notice that SINKERS COTTONSEED NEVER BREAKS UP.

THE SINKERS PROCESS...

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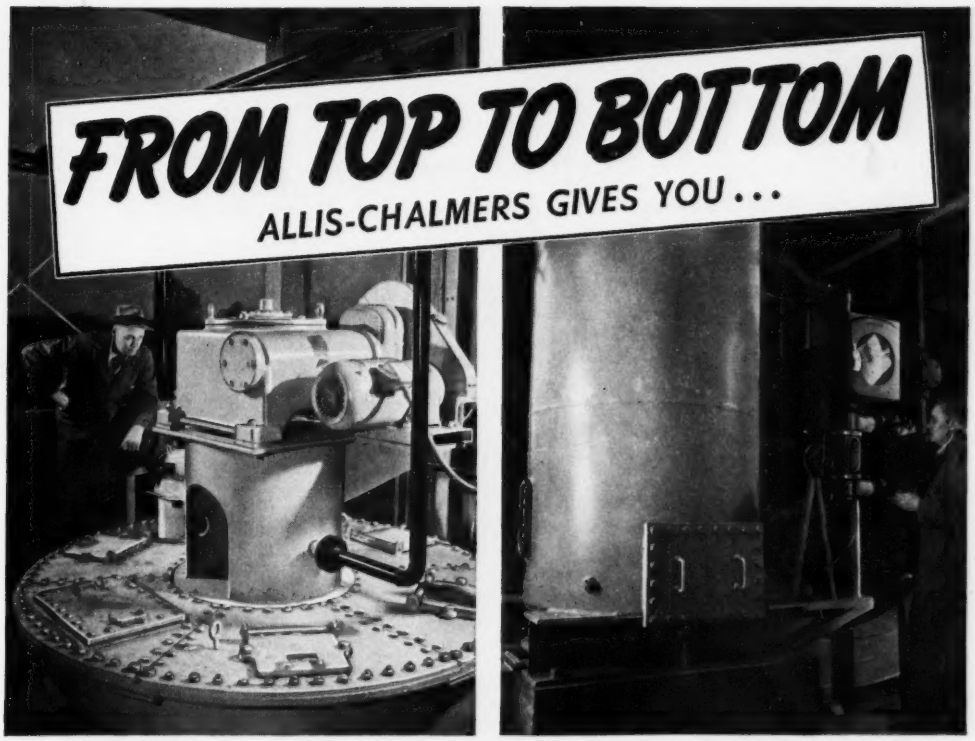

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"Washington calling!"

We were expecting this call. In a sense it is the people of America on the other end of the telephone. For some time they have been calling upon our government to take whatever steps are necessary to equip our fighting men for any job they may have to do.

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3 **Secure the assistance of your "Caterpillar" dealer who now, more than ever before, is your working partner for the grim job that may lie ahead.**

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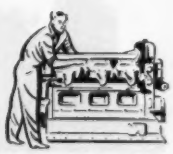

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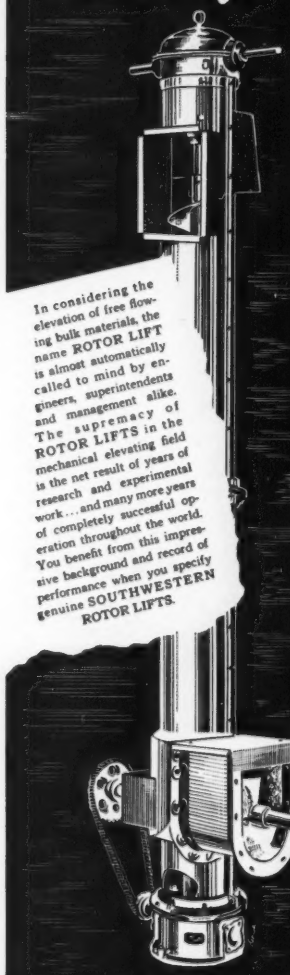

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PRESS

52nd YEAR

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The Cover

The cover photograph shows an old covered bridge, just outside the New England town of Battleboro, Vermont. These old bridges, a remaining link between the past and present, were very common in New England until the need for modern, wide highways to accommodate present-day traffic caused most of them to be torn down.

Photo by H. DeWitt Smith

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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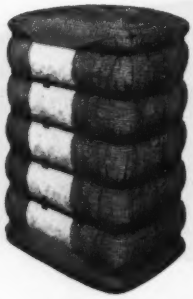
Atlantic Steel Company

took its first step with cotton ties



FIFTY YEARS AGO, when cotton was king in Georgia, only two products were rolled by Atlantic Steel Company—cotton ties and hoop.

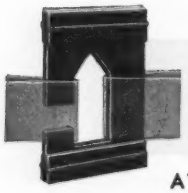
Making fine-quality cotton ties has never ceased to be an important part of our business, even though the list of DIXISTEEL products has grown during the half-century from two to 65, including DIXISTEEL Buckles.

Made strong at the start from our own special-analysis steel, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are rolled to exacting specifications to assure uniform quality, strength, durability and finish.

DIXISTEEL Buckles are made to withstand strain and pull; they won't give way or cut the tie. Scientifically designed, they thread easily, provide firm seating and will not slip up or down.

Specify DIXISTEEL—the ginner's favorite for half-a-century.

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19½ gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties also are made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.



DIXISTEEL TRADE MARK **COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES**

ATLANTIC STEEL COMPANY · ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Two Roads Ahead

By Wm. RHEA BLAKE

THIS ADDRESS by the executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, delivered at the annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in Dallas on April 3, is the most important statement we have seen relating to the great cotton price ceiling error. You are urged to read it carefully and thoughtfully. Then, if you agree with Mr. Blake's conclusions, it is your duty as a citizen interested in the welfare of your country and your industry to make your feelings known to your congressmen.—EDITOR.

I HAD HOPED to give you a full report on the many problems that our cotton industry has today at Washington. I have decided, however, to center my remarks on just one problem, because I think it really overshadows all the rest in its long range meaning to our industry and to our country. That is the problem of price ceilings.

Right at the beginning, let me tell you exactly where the National Cotton Council stands on the subject of price ceilings. We are against them. We are against them for the economy in general and for the raw cotton industry in particular. We believe they represent an unsound approach to the solution of our country's problems, that they will weaken our defense effort, and that they are doomed to failure. We have fought price ceilings in the past. We are fighting them now and we will continue to fight them.

Wm. RHEA BLAKE

If I sense the situation correctly, however, the people across this country who know that price ceilings are wrong are gripped right now by a feeling of frustration and failure. They don't know just which way to turn. They feel that the sentiment of the country right now is against them. They realize that the housewife, the man in the street, the typical consumer, has fallen for the false appeal of price ceilings. They know they can't win unless the mass of the people are with them. They are groping for a new rallying point, for a new sense of direction on how to move.

I keenly feel the fact that the people in general do not understand our position on price ceilings for cotton. By doing what we know is right, we have gotten ourselves in the position where a lot of good but uninformed people are thinking that we are following the line of our purely narrow, selfish interests. Perhaps we are selfish, but ours is the kind of selfishness on which this nation is founded. We are selfishly concerned about keeping our farms and businesses strong and productive. We are selfishly concerned about keeping our nation strong and free against the greatest military threat it ever faced, and about preserving here in this free land the kind of country in which we want to live.

This fight over price ceilings goes right to the bottom of our whole national policy. It will determine the kind of country that we are going to have from now on. If we lose on the basic issues involved here, it means ultimate disaster for our country, both on the economic front at home and perhaps also in its stand against military aggression. If we win, we can save our freedom at home and abroad. It is on this plane that the battle against price ceilings should be pitched. It is in this light that we should go to the people with our explanation of what the fight is all about. If we can define the problem clearly and make the people understand it, we can win. Otherwise we are sunk. And, therefore, I want to go into this matter with you rather thoroughly.

The fundamental thing is that our nation is now going into a long struggle for survival against the strongest, craftiest, most godless and ruthless military aggressor of modern times. The nation has been waking up to this fact. Any of us who haven't waked up to it had better do so. One key fact about the Russians' program of world conquest is that they, not we, have control of the timetable. The Russians may delay their all-out struggle for a long period of years, if they see that our mobilization is not set up so that it can endure. They would like to see us go through a great, feverish period of economic regimentation that weakens us for the long pull. Then after we were weakened and demoralized, they would strike. We as a nation must have a mobilization program that is ready for whatever comes, whenever it comes. We must be ready to throw our strength into the stopping of any piecemeal Communist aggression throughout the world, and we must be ready for all-out war at any time, soon or late. We must develop a state of readiness which will prevent war if possible.

So we are now engaged in a building up of our military strength which may have to be maintained for 5, 10, 15 years or longer. We are rapidly moving into a defense program which will mean military expenditures of 50 or 60 billion dollars a year. This means that something like a fifth of all our national income will go directly into our military establishment. We are making our commitments to build this kind of military strength and to maintain it indefinitely over many years of the future if necessary.

We can do it. This rich and powerful nation is quite capable of spending 50 or 60 billion dollars on defense year

after year if it has to and if it does so within the framework of a sound economic policy. We can meet part of this requirement by working harder and producing more. We can and must meet the rest of it by accepting a temporary reduction in our real incomes. In a matter of a few years, if all goes well, we can increase our national production enough to cover all our military costs and to get the average American citizen back up to as good a standard of living as he has ever known. From then on we can even hope to raise standards of living and maintain an adequate defense program.

But in the meantime some sacrifice is involved. We must have less civilian consumption, and at the same time we must be willing to work harder and produce more. It doesn't make any difference what kind of price ceilings or other political chicanery is adopted in Washington, we are going to have this temporary period of sacrifice. The crucial issue of our time is whether the people in control of things at Washington are going to have the courage to explain this sacrifice to the public in a frank and honest way, and then having done so, to adopt an economic policy designed not to kid people but to make our economy do its job with the highest possible efficiency.

To put it simply, we face in our national policy two roads ahead. One is an Easy Road to Disaster. The other is a Hard Road to Victory.

The Easy Road is the one that every politician is tempted to take. If we go this route, our burdens will not be reduced, but the blame for them will be harder to place. The sacrifice involved in producing more while we consume less will not be fully covered by taxation. Instead we will resort to government borrowing—to deficit spending. People will be left with more money to spend than there are goods to buy—and that means prices are bound to go up. They will continue to trend upward as long as mobilization lasts and the government operates at a big deficit. The people will pay the cost of defense just as surely as if they were paying it in higher taxes, but they will be paying it in the form of higher prices instead.

All modern wars have been financed in part by government borrowing. In our own country we have gotten away with it fairly well down to now, but I want to give you two reasons why we simply cannot finance this next great struggle that way.

First, we must be ready to see it continue over many years, covering a much longer period than any previous experience that we have had with mobilization. The inflationary forces of deficit spending build up and up. Each year they are worse than the previous year. Perhaps we can stand them a year, two years, three years, or five years—but eventually inflation would run away with itself.

Second, we went into World War II with a national debt of only 43 billion dollars, but we came out of it with a debt of 260 billion. Our capacity to borrow money as a government has now been badly strained already. With a huge debt now facing us we are in a very different position from the one we held at the outset of World War II. If we add seriously to our present debt, the confidence of the people in the solvency of our currency will be put to an even greater strain. This will increase the certainty of runaway inflation.

Already over the past 10 years, we have seen the purchasing power of our dollar chopped almost in half, but this has been only a taste—a sample of what inflation can really mean to the strength and moral fiber of a nation.

It is an absolute certainty—which we must face before it is too late—that runaway inflation would wreck this nation of ours. It would undermine our military strength. It would undermine our institutions of free enterprise. It would undermine the character of our population and its ability to stand up and resist the forces of aggression now threatening the world.

Inflation is the route by which governments repudiate their obligations. It is the fancy, modern, jail-proof way of running out on national debts—of governmental stealing, if you please. Inflation destroys many of the promises men live by. It wrecks the insurance and savings programs of a lifetime. It takes away the incomes of widows and orphans and old people dependent upon fixed annuities. It grabs away the purchasing power of all of us who depend on salaries and wages. As people lose confidence in the currency, they lose their ability to carry on trade, to make long range commitments, to plan production. The whole population of a nation cut loose from the moorings of a sound currency is left adrift on a sea of aimlessness and demoralization.

The truth of this has been proven many times over by the recent experiences of once powerful nations.

Where is the glory that was France? You and I have heard a great deal of how this great nation has sunk into apathy and despair. It epitomizes the whole situation in Western Europe, where we are having so much trouble getting nations to give a little help in saving themselves from the Russians. France in the 1920's repudiated four-fifths of the value of its currency. The trend over later decades has continued in the same direction. Within the past five years the cost of food in France has gone up more than 500 percent. This kind of decay in the integrity of a currency means decay in the strength and moral fiber of a nation.

Where is the majestic power of England—once ruler of the seas—once guardian of an empire that girdled the globe—the cradle of our culture and of our freedoms? England has her own brand of inflation. She holds prices relatively stable but is resorting more and more to subsidizing production in a kind of superduper, all-embracing Brannan Plan. It is still hard to contemplate the loss of England's former strength and moral leadership under the guidance of a cheap little socialistic policy, based essentially on kidding the people into thinking they have more than they really have.

And so it is with all nations that have followed the road of inflation. It is a world-wide malady, varying from country to country. Everywhere we find it, nations and peoples are in a state of decay. They are on their knees in fear of Russia and in hope that we will save them. We are the last great hope of the world for a government of integrity and strength, based on promises that men can live by and fight for.

And let me tell you something else about the inflation that is running its dreadful course in so many nations of the world: *it is always accompanied by price ceilings.* The most stringent methods of enforcing price ceilings have been tried over and over again throughout the world, and they have always ended in failure and mockery. Sometimes they seem to work for awhile, but always they fail in the course of time, and the net effect of the ceilings is to increase the inflation.

In World War II, we had a short-lived experience with price ceilings. For a little while they seemed to work, but with every passing month they were more clearly revealed to us as a deceitful sham. Our memory of price ceilings in those years is now filled with lines of people waiting for meat and cigarettes and what not—shoddier and shoddier merchandise—plenty of blue shirts but no white shirts—under-the-counter and underhanded deals—"You can have a bottle of bourbon if you'll take a bottle of rum"—"I'll sell you my product if you'll sell me yours"—stamps and boards and bureaucrats—a tremendous waste of efficiency, which collapsed in the end, and left the country with a big reservoir of unexpended money, which sent prices shooting upward in 1946.

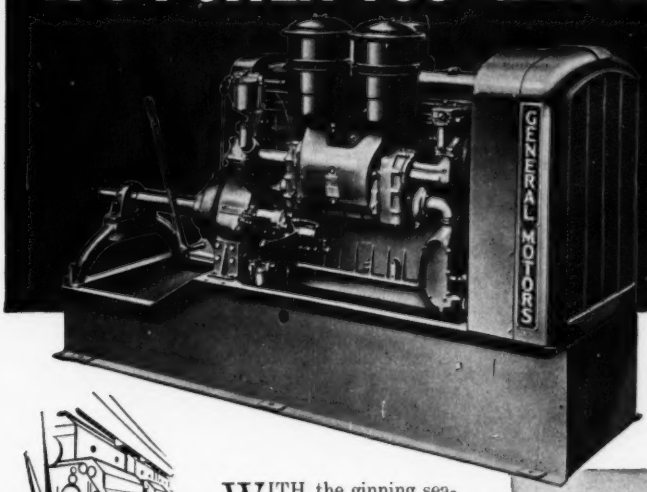
We are already being gripped again in the strangling coils of price ceilings. To illustrate, how could I find a more shining example than cotton? Already the mills have been crippled in filling defense orders by price ceiling problems. Already we hear talk of upgrading the commodity so as to come under the ceiling. Many merchants who render a valuable service have been seriously and unfairly injured. Trades made legally and in good faith have been invalidated. Hedging operations have been seriously affected, and the farmer is filled with very reasonable fears that his price may be artificially depressed in the season of crop movement. This great industry, which takes the best minds of many thousands of able people for normal operation, is now under the thumb of one federal agency that simply doesn't know what it's all about. This industry, which has an extraordinary ability to serve the nation and to fight the inflationary threat with a huge and rapid increase of production, is now having its great effort to produce a big crop hampered and thwarted by the price ceiling program.

When we look at price ceilings in the light of a long-range defense program, we certainly must see that they do not retard inflation. They retard production and thereby *increase* inflation in the end. They breed inefficiency and waste and new armies of bureaucrats—and those things breed inflation. I am not against price ceilings because they hold prices down. I am against them for just the opposite reason. I am against them because they *fail* to hold prices down, and because they really push prices up in the long run, and because they keep the people from recognizing and attacking the *real* causes of inflation.

If we really mean to survive the long ordeal that lies ahead of us, we had better reexamine very promptly our position on the whole question of price ceilings. Actually the real time of testing has not even arrived as yet. The full weight of government spending for defense has not yet been felt. Right now, largely through accident, the federal budget is operating on a surplus. The inflation that we have had down to now has been due chiefly to panicky fear of inflationary forces that still lie ahead. Yet even in this very early stage of our long ordeal, we have been panicked into putting our economy into a strait jacket. Already the

(Continued on Page 22)

"IT'S POWER YOU CAN DEPEND ON"



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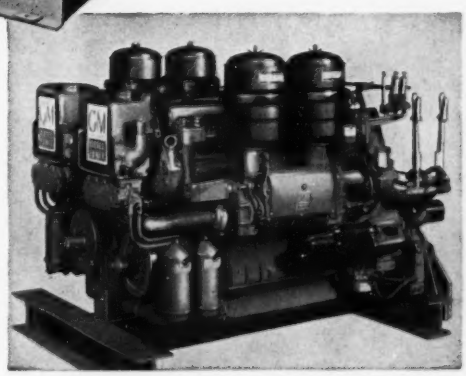

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Laboratory-Test and Field-Study Information Of Interest to Alabama Ginners

FRANCIS L. GERDES

By FRANCIS L. GERDES

THE AUTHOR, who is in charge of the Stoneville, Miss., Laboratory, Research and Testing Division, PMA Cotton Branch, delivered this address at the Alabama ginners' convention at Birmingham March 29, 1951.

IN RECENT YEARS, cotton ginners have been showing an increasing interest in results of laboratory tests and field studies of cotton ginning machinery and practices. This is especially evident in view of the expanding services required by producers, and the accompanying heavy expenditures on the part of ginners for extra gin equipment. The work of the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory is of such nature and scope as to aid in providing information basic to modernizing existing plants and equipping new ones in a manner to provide the best possible service consistent with costs under present-day conditions for ginners faced with specific problems. That is, the ultimate goal in the ginning research program being carried out jointly by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering of the Agricultural Research Administration and the Cotton Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration is to develop information that will be of assistance to ginners in providing adequate ginning services in an economical manner.

The ginning research embraces three fields of endeavor, namely, engineering, technology, and economics of ginning. Engineering work has to do with the development of new, and the improvement of existing, gin machinery and processes, while technology relates to evaluations of the new and improved practices from a fiber and spinning quality standpoint. The economic studies embrace appraisals of cost and quality aspects of ginning under commercial operating conditions. The latest developments in the ginning engineering field just summarized in the preceding paper will hereinafter be supplemented by an outline of associated technological and economic finds in recently completed studies.[1]

• **Harvesting**—During the past 4 or 5 years, improvements in gin plants, involving installation of additional drying and cleaning machinery, have been made throughout the Cotton Belt to enable ginners to provide effective service in handling roughly harvested and machine-picked cottons. Prior to the movement toward gin modernization, it was found in field studies in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta that machine-picked cotton on a seasonal basis averaged Low Middling in grade, as compared with Strict Low Middling for crops of hand-picked cotton ginned by the same group of gins equipped to perform a creditable job of ginning hand-picked cotton.[2]

By 1949, when most of the machine-picked cotton was ginned on plants elaborately equipped with overhead drying, cleaning, and extracting machinery, as well as newly developed lint cleaners, the seasonal average grade of this cotton was Strict Low Middling as compared with Strict Low Middling Plus for hand-picked cotton ginned on a group of moderately equipped plants like those considered to be modern plants in 1945.[3] Thus, machine-picked cotton averaged almost as high in grade as hand-picked cotton ginned on the gins studied in 1949 in the Delta—a difference of 1/3 grade, as compared with 1 full grade difference in 1945. It is evident now that acceptable grades can be produced on machine-picked cotton by modern gins. Improved gin-cleaning and drying methods permit producers to adopt mechanical harvesting and rough-picking methods that enable them to harvest their crops and realize a satisfactory return on their operation.

• **Storing** — The development and expanding use of mechanical harvesters accentuates the already congested conditions at gins during the peak harvesting season in mechanized areas. Storage facilities for seed cotton must be provided on the farm or at the gin, or the ginner must provide greater ginning capacity. Central storage at the gins appears to be an economical and practicable method of approach to the problem. Tests have been conducted by the U. S. Ginning Laboratory over a period of years to determine the condition under which seed may be safely stored and the effect of storage on quality of lint and seed. Indications are that the average run of machine-picked cotton in the Central Belt, ranging in moisture content usually from 10 to 15 percent, may in most instances be safely stored without previous drying and without treatment in storage. During the early part of the season when the seed in cotton are high in moisture content, storage without heating may at times be difficult when no conditioning equipment is utilized.

In the tests, significant grade benefits from storage were in evidence on machine-picked cotton containing a preponderance of leaf and other vegetable matter. However, improvements in grade of lint of average machine-picked cotton, through drying and cleaning prior to storage for varying periods, were not enough to justify the expense for equipping storage houses with this pre-drying

[1]Bennett, Charles A., Engineering Aspects of Ginning. Paper presented before Annual Meeting, Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association, Mar. 29, 1951.

[2]Roberts, Arthur L., and Looney, Zolon M., Cost and Quality of Cotton Ginning Services, Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, Season 1945-46. Prod. and Market. Adm., U. S. Dept. of Agr. Aug 1947. (Processed.)

[3]Ross, John E., Jr., Some Economic Considerations in Equipping and Operating Cotton Gins.

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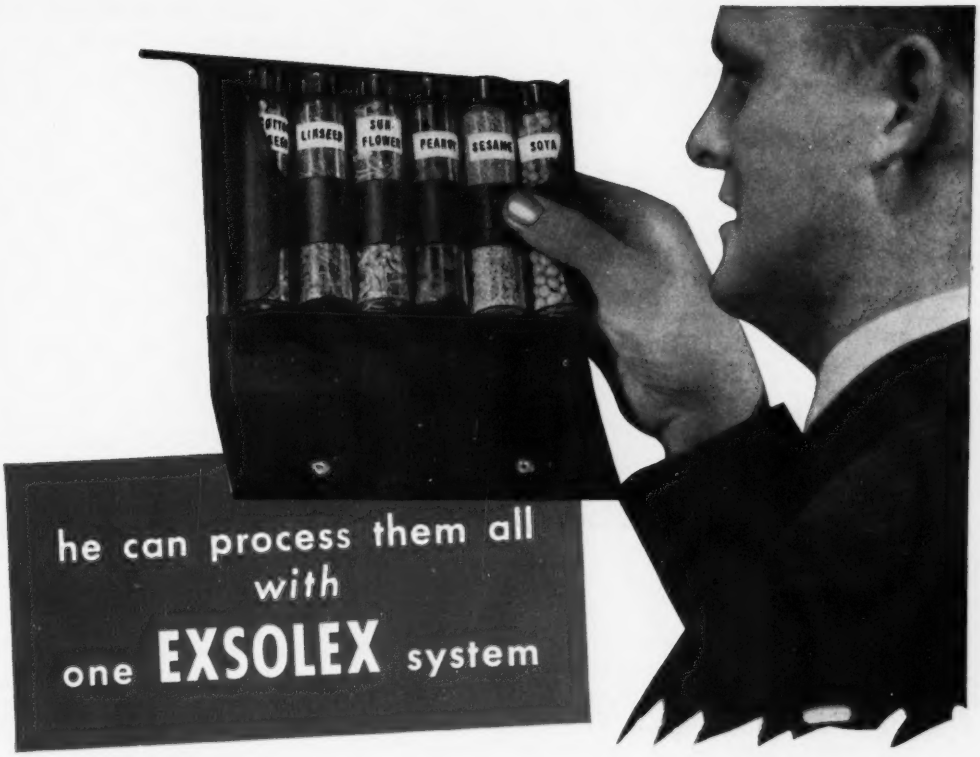

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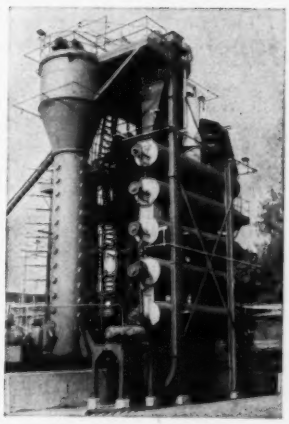

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Editorial . . .

Christie Benet:

WE HAVE LOST A PILLAR OF STRENGTH

NO MAN who ever operated a cottonseed oil mill was more an integral, vital part of the strong fabric of the National Cottonseed Products Association than Christie Benet, the organization's highly talented general counsel for the past 26 years. When death brought to a close his brilliant career on March 30 there passed from view a figure whose great influence and good works will long be felt and remembered by an industry that first came into contact with his unusual legal talents in 1918.

In November of that year when the first World War came to a close and the oil mills were thrown into confusion by the sudden termination by the Government of the cotton linters contract, a special committee employed the South Carolinian, already distinguished in the field of law, to negotiate with the War Department for a settlement that would be fair to the oil mills. Christie Benet had just completed a period of service to his country in the United States Senate, having been appointed by South Carolina's Governor Manning to finish out the unexpired term of Benjamin R. Tillman, who had died in office.

A partial settlement of the linters case was made before the year 1918 came to a close, but it was not until April 2, 1930, that the U. S. Supreme Court handed down a decision that upheld the full claims of the oil mills. Most members of the crushing industry are familiar with the great difficulties that plagued Mr. Benet and those working with him in the long, hard struggle with the Government. It was the broad legal knowledge of the distinguished South Carolinian and his unflagging determination to see a wrong righted that finally resulted in the Court's decision.

Although Mr. Benet's association with the crushing industry began in 1918, he always considered the year 1925 as the beginning of his official connection with the National Cottonseed Products Association. In that year President J. B. Perry of the old Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association announced to the industry that the Hon. Christie Benet had agreed to accept the position of general manager of the association. When the organization changed its name to the National Cottonseed Products Association in 1929, Mr. Benet continued as its chief administrative officer. In 1930, however, he asked to be relieved of his administrative duties, but continued until his death as the association's general counsel.

In his service to the cottonseed crushing industry Mr. Benet indirectly served the Cotton Belt farmer, but he had another and perhaps closer tie with agriculture in his own state in his capacity as chairman and life member of the board of trustees of Clemson Agricultural College.

Many honors came to Christie Benet as a natural result of, and reward for, his great service to his state and many of its institutions. He was a member of the board of regents of the South Carolina state hospital for 33 years and its chairman for 20 years. For several years after he was admitted to the South Carolina bar in 1903, he was active in the National Guard in his state. During the first World War he was one of his state's strongest leaders in bond and Red Cross drives and was vice-chairman of the South Carolina Council of Defense.

During the second World War his talent for organization was again put to effective use when he was named chairman of the War Finance Committee for South Carolina. At the time of his death Mr. Benet was chairman of the Alien Enemy Hearing Board of the Eastern (Federal) District of South Carolina and chairman of the Loyalty Board that hears cases brought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation alleging subversive activities.

Further evidence of Christie Benet's unusual capabilities is seen in the fact of his having been offered the presidency of at least three universities; an invitation to head one of Hollywood's major motion picture companies; and repeated urgings by his friends and associates to run for the Senate and the governorship of his state.

Men of Christie Benet's unusual ability and great capacity for service to our cherished institutions are not numerous. It can be truly said of him that he was a giant in intellect, but he was withal a humble man who radiated a warm friendship to all those about him. His state, the cottonseed crushing industry, and the South have lost a pillar of strength at the council table.

Commercial Fertilizer Sales Soar in Texas

Texas farmers bought more than a quarter of a million tons of commercial fertilizers from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1950, according to Dr. J. F. Fudge, state chemist, Texas A. & M. College System.

The tonnage sold during this six-month period exceeded that sold in any entire year prior to 1945. It was 20 percent more than the amount sold during the last half of 1949.

Approximately one-fourth of the total fertilizers sold were mixed goods. One third of this was 0-14-7 and another third was 5-10-5.

Much more 0-14-7 was sold last year than in 1949, and 57 times as much as in 1945. During the last half of 1950, nearly five times as much 5-10-5 was sold as during the same period in 1945, while only about two-thirds as much 4-12-4 was sold in 1950 as in 1945. The sale of high analysis fertilizers, such as 10-20-10 and 12-24-12, was important last year—with 2,280 tons being sold.

Nitrogen sales were 50 percent greater than in 1949. Potash sales were nearly twice those of a year ago, and seven times as great as in 1945.

The sales of 20 percent superphosphate totaled 126,516 tons. Ammonium phosphate sales (16-20-0, 11-48-0, 13-39-0, etc.) were nearly five times as great as they were a year ago; nearly all of these products have appeared on the fertilizer market during the last five years.

Hidalgo and Wharton Counties led the state in use of fertilizer last year, both using more than 10,000 tons. Farmers in Hidalgo County bought 19,382 tons.

Between 5,000 and 10,000 tons were sold in Cameron and Harris Counties.

Corn Processing Industry Advisory Group Named

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced the membership of the Corn Processing Industry Advisory Committee, which will consult with the department on special problems arising from the defense program.

The committee, made up of representatives of all segments of the corn processing industry, will be under the chairmanship of William McArthur, deputy director of PMA's Grain Branch. A. J. Borton of the Grain Branch will serve as vice-chairman of the committee. The meetings, the first of which will be held in the near future, will be called by the chairman.

The committee will advise on materials and facilities needed by the industry to meet civilian and military requirements. It will consider the problems of supply, handling and marketing, and assist in supplying information and recommendations to the department in connection with the preparation of possible orders affecting the corn processing industry.

Industry members named to the committee by the Secretary are as follows: Robert S. Fisher, president, Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Iowa; Frank K. Greenwall, president, National Starch Products, New York, N. Y.; Theodore Sander, Jr., president, American Maize Products Co., New York, N. Y.; Morris Sayre, president, Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N. Y.; J. E. Key, secretary and manager, Piedmont Mills, Lynchburg, Va.; C. R. Martin, manager, Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; R. C. Miner, president, Miner-Hillard Milling Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; A. E. Staley, Jr., president, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill.; Willis G. Sullivan, president, Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; and Spencer H. Werner, president, Illinois Cereal Mills, Paris, Ill.

Swift Announces Changes In Mill Management

Several changes of management personnel in the oil mill operations of Swift & Company have been announced by P. A. Laws, district manager at Memphis.

W. M. McAnally, who has been manager of the Memphis Oil Mill since 1945, has been made manager of the company's oil mill at Little Rock, Ark. He will replace H. B. White, manager at Little Rock, who is being transferred to the district office at Memphis.

E. C. McGee of the Memphis district office will become manager of the Memphis Oil Mill. He was manager of the company's oil mill at Des Moines, Iowa, for three years before going to Memphis last summer. He has been with Swift since 1927.

Mr. McAnally joined Swift in 1932 as a seed buyer and has been affiliated with the Memphis oil operations since that time. Mr. White joined Swift in 1924 in the accounting department. In 1933 he was transferred from Little Rock to Albany, Ga., as manager, returning to Little Rock as manager in 1943.

No Changes in Official Soybean Standards

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced that no changes are being made at the present time in the official grain standards of the U.S. for soybeans.

Requests were made by the American Soybean Association and the National Soybean Processors Association that the Department revise the soybean standards so as to lower the maximum limits of moisture and foreign material one percent in each of the numerical grades. Notice that the Department was considering these requests was published in the Federal Register Dec. 13, 1950, and informal hearings were held in January and February 1951 at Toledo, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Decatur, Ill.; and Minneapolis, Minn. Opportunity was also provided for those who desired to do so to express their views in writing by Feb. 15, 1951.

After careful review of all communications, representations submitted at the hearings and other information available to the Department, it has been decided not to amend the official grain standards for soybeans at this time.

Cotton Council Offers 4-H Cotton Awards

A trip to Chicago to the National 4-H Club Congress in November is being offered by the National Cotton Council to the champion 4-H Club cotton producer in each of 14 major cotton producing states.

Purpose of the award is to encourage efficient production of quality cotton across the Cotton Belt. Another objective is to give national recognition for outstanding accomplishment in 4-H Club cotton projects.

State winners will be chosen by the state 4-H Club committees, which will determine the rules and conduct the contests.

States invited to participate are: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, California, Arizona and New Mexico.

Chas. L. Lockett Dies April 8

CHAS. L. LOCKETT, Springfield, Ohio, for many years sales manager of The Bauer Bros. Company of that city, manufacturers of oil mill machinery, died April 8 after a brief illness. He was 83. Mr. Lockett, who was well known in the industry, retired several years ago. He was a frequent contributor to this publication during his active years and was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Dick Rayburn Is Back in The Oil Mill Business

Dick Rayburn, who is well known in the crushing and ginning industries of Texas, is back in the oil mill business with Southland Cotton Oil Company as a cottonseed buyer and many of his old friends will see him in action again when the 1951 crop begins to move. Mr. Rayburn was with Southland once before, and later was with the Swift mills with headquarters in Dallas. He will continue to look after his farm at Ector, which has received most of his attention since he retired a few years ago.

Welch to Head Kentucky Agricultural Studies

Dr. Frank J. Welch has been appointed dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Kentucky, Lexington, and director of that state's Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, effective July 1. He will succeed Dean Thomas P. Cooper, who will take over other duties with the university.

Dr. Welch has been dean of the School of Agriculture at Mississippi State College and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station there for a number of years.

Shifts in PMA Assignments Are Announced

Gus F. Geissler, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, has announced the following reassignments of officials within the agency: Roy W. Lennartson has returned to his former position as deputy assistant administrator for marketing to direct activities of that office. L. B. Taylor has returned to his former position as director of the Office of Materials and Facilities. Thomas B. Joyce will serve as acting director of the ACP Branch.

Council Urges Farmers To Check Equipment

The National Cotton Council is urging cotton farmers to check their equipment and put it in good operating order. During their busy season producers will have little time and labor to spare for repairing machinery, the Council reminds.

Rainy days and other spare time between now and cultivating season may be used to check rotary hoes, cotton choppers, flaming attachments, cultivators and sprayers.

Cotton farmers, too, are advised to round up and assort sweeps, plow feet, attachment parts, shoulder bolts and all those items found readily in off season. Equipment should be tagged and defective parts replaced or ordered at once in order that repairs may be completed as soon as possible.

"Farm labor is expected to be short. For this reason cotton farmers should insure that during peak periods time will be spent in productive operation rather than repairing machinery," the Cotton Council adds.

Dr. Ross E. Moore Named Assistant OFAR Director

Dr. Ross E. Moore has been named an assistant director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA. Appointment was announced by Stanley Andrews, director of the office.

Dr. Moore will have primary responsibility for carrying out technical assistance operations of USDA, which are coordinated by OFAR. Dr. Glenn L. Taggart was named acting chief of the technical collaboration branch.

India Imposes Peanut Export Duty

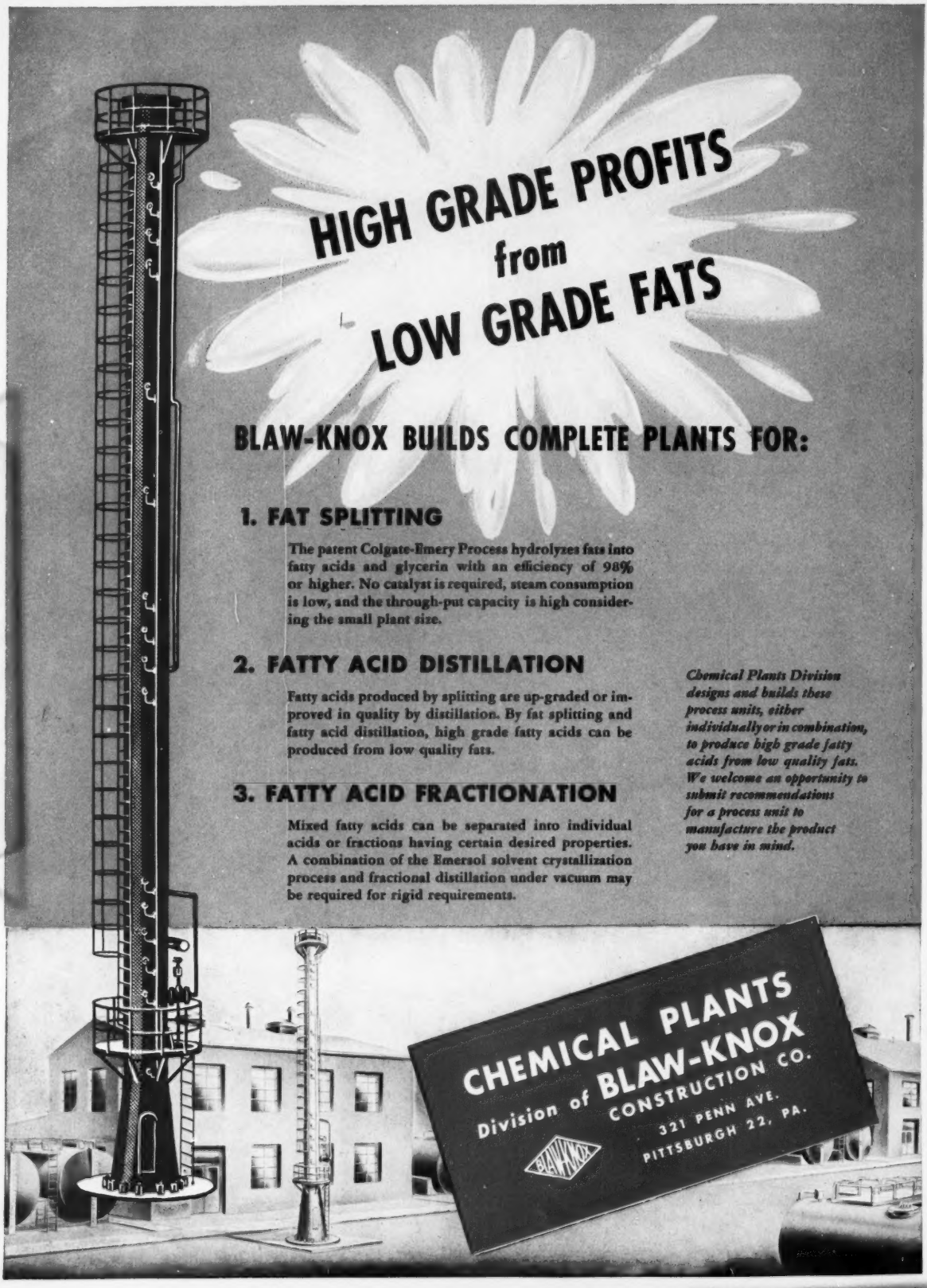
Effective last month, the government of India imposed an export duty of eight rupees ($16.80) per long ton on exports of peanuts.

As of Feb. 24, exports of peanuts and peanut oil were banned to countries other than those with which India has entered into special agreements. The latter action was taken after the government further reviewed India's position regarding the export of peanuts and peanut oil in the light of shipments already made within the over-all export quota.

Valley Nears Million Acre Cotton Goal

If the Rio Grande Valley of Texas misses planting a million acres to cotton this year it will be only by a hair. Through Tuesday of this week (Apr. 10) permits issued for the four-county area totaled 930,625 acres, less than 70,000 acres short of the goal. Deadline for planting is April 15. Previous record for the Valley was 780,000 acres planted in 1949.

Early planted cotton that is up is coming along satisfactorily, according to reports, but hailstorms early this week destroyed an estimated 800 to 1,000 acres. The hail was accompanied in some areas by rainfall ranging from .2 inch to almost two inches.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Alabama Ginners

(Continued from Page 14)

and cleaning equipment when ginning was performed on a modern gin plant. Related studies show that the primary expenses of providing storage service include depreciation, interest on investment, fire insurance, and power and labor for unloading. Additional studies are planned to provide more definite information on the economic aspects of storage, including costs of performing such service as compared with costs of maintaining extra ginning facilities to keep up with harvesting in highly mechanized areas.

• **Drying**—After unloading from transporting vehicle or storage house, the first process to which cotton is subjected in the gin that has a significant effect on grade is mechanical drying. For a long time, drying was practiced primarily to reduce moisture content of damp or wet cotton sufficiently to make it gin smoothly, but with the increasing trend toward trashier harvesting methods, cotton driers have proved to be indispensable in facilitating cleaning in cleaners and extractors. In performing this function on trashy cotton, more heat treatment is required than when drying clean-picked cotton only for the purpose of making smooth ginning possible on cotton too high in moisture content for good ginning.

Laboratory and field tests have shown that drying air temperatures of 150° to 200° F. in most drying units usually provide smoothly ginned and acceptable grades on clean hand-picked cotton, but that temperatures of 200° to 250° F., in single-stage drying, or their equivalent in moisture reduction with temperatures not above 200° F., in multiple-stage drying, are required for effective cleaning of machine-harvested and roughly picked cottons of relatively high moisture content. Drying beyond these general limits will likely cause losses in staple lengths and in yarn strength, the losses being proportional to the amount of overdrying in both single- and multiple-stage drying. Moreover, the losses in bale weight and the cost of fuel must be considered in evaluating any ultimate benefits from drying. Field studies have shown that lint moisture percentages are frequently as low as 3 or 4, as compared with an acceptable trade range of 6.5 to 7.5 percent. Such a reduction in lint moisture content results in a loss in weight of approximately 15 pounds per bale for the producer. Also, one additional heater employed in the ginning process to assist in this excessive drying consumes an average of approximately 2 gallons of artificial gas per bale. At current prices, the cost of such fuel for this extra drying approximates 25 cents per bale.

• **Cleaning and Extracting**—As is the case in drying, the processes of cleaning and extracting have technological and economic limitations in their use. Generally, the use of 18 to 24 cylinders of cleaning, and one overhead bur machine in proper sequence, followed by extractor feeders, results in grade improvements ranging from 1/3 to ½ grade without damage to fiber and spinning qualities. Increased neppiness of yarn has been found to be associated with additional roping and machining action of cleaning cylinders in gins employing an excess of cleaning machinery beyond the limits established in laboratory tests for proper cleaning. In addition to rough cotton and increased neppiness resulting from the use of too many cleaners, the practice of repeated passage of overflow cotton through overhead cleaning and drying machinery, together with overfeeding the machines involved, causes the seed locks to be tangled or roped to such an extent as to produce roughness and neppiness in the cotton.

• **Ginning**—Usually about 60 to 80 percent of the foreign matter in seed cotton is removed by overhead drying, cleaning, and extracting machinery and extractor feeders, thus giving the gin stands and subsequent processes an opportunity also to perform some cleaning along with their other functions. Improved huller fronts and moting devices of modern gins have proved to be beneficial from this standpoint. Operating practices employed in these gins, as with the older models of gins, have a significant bearing on their cleaning action, as well as on the smoothness with which the lint is ginned. The use of moderate rates of feed and associated loose seed rolls is a basic requirement in this respect. Dense seed rolls not only produce lint of rough preparation, but result in increased manufacturing losses in cotton mills. Also, the practice of using dense seed rolls is one of the chief sources of neps and yarn of poor appearance, especially when the seed are cleaned too closely so as to release chipped seed coat particles along with the fiber during the process of separating the lint from the seed. Moreover, neppiness associated with fast feeding of cotton to gin stands may be

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further accentuated by the action of saw-cylinder lint cleaners when operated beyond normal capacity behind the gin stands.

• **Lint Cleaning** — Lint cleaners—relatively new in gin processing — have proved to be of outstanding value in improving grades of cotton when properly used. These cleaners, which are designed to remove considerable foreign matter between the gin saws and the bale press, have been developed and tested extensively both in the Ginning Laboratory and under commercial operating conditions. The tests have shown that significant bale value improvements are obtainable, ranging from 1/3 to 2/3 grade beyond those expected from seed cotton cleaning alone. Spinning-test data, as well as fiber-test and -classification results, in connection with 106 spinning tests, indicate that in addition to grade improvements obtained such fiber properties as length, length uniformity, and strength were unaffected by lint cleaners. The foreign matter content of the lint was reduced by approximately 8½ pounds per bale, and the picker and card waste was reduced by 10.4 percent as a result of lint cleaning. The lots averaged Low Middling Plus in grade prior to this cleaning action. Neps per 100 inches of card web averaged 29 for the 53 samples of cotton not lint cleaned, and 31 for the 53 samples of lint-cleaned cotton. This difference was too small to affect the average appearance or smoothness of the yarn.

Studies of comparative cost and returns for lint-cleaner and conventionally equipped plants showed that at similar volumes of about 3,400 bales, estimated costs per bale for lint-cleaner-equipped plants were $1.05 more than at gins without lint cleaners. These extra costs were largely comprised of items in the order of depreciation, interest on investment, labor and fuel. Power requirements for operation of lint cleaners are approximately 5 to 10 horsepower per unit of equipment. On the basis of horsepower requirements for the various operations in a modern gin, lint cleaners consume approximately 13 percent of the total power required, at a cost of about 11 cents per bale. Power requirements for drier operation amount to 21 and 25 percent, respectively, for gins with and without lint cleaners, with an estimated total cost for fuel for drier power and heat of 51 and 55 cents per bale.

The cotton ginned on the lint-cleaner-equipped gins and subjected to lint cleaning showed seasonal average bale value advantages, as compared with cotton ginned on the other group of plants not equipped with lint cleaners, that amounted to $2.50 on hand-picked and $3.31 on machine-picked cotton. After making adjustments for added ginning and packaging charges of $1.29 per bale made by gins equipped with lint cleaners, the net bale value benefits to producers amounted to approximately $1.20 and $2.00 for hand- and machine-picked cotton, respectively.

• **Seed Drying**—The discussion so far has related directly to work designed to improve the quality and value of lint, but in the research program at the Ginning Laboratory attention also is being given to cottonseed quality problems. This involves the development and testing of practical means and methods of artificially drying and cleaning cottonseed for use at gins concurrently with the ginning process to preserve the germination and milling qualities of seed during subsequent storage. Accomplishments so far include the establishment of the facts: (1) that artificial drying within a narrow range of drying air temperatures will aid in preserving the viability of the seed and improve the grade and market value from a milling standpoint; (2) that a drying air temperature of 200° F. used in conjunction with the exposure of the seed to heated air for 6 minutes followed by an evaporative cooling process will provide effective moisture removal without damage to properties of the oil.

• **Bale Packaging and Sampling**—Along with work here reported on the development of means for preserving and improving cotton quality at gins, attention has been given by the Cotton Branch to the problem of sampling cotton. One of the most promising means of improving the appearance of American cotton bales and reducing losses from sampling has been the development of a mechanical sampling and sample packaging unit.

Research was initiated a number of years ago to devise a method of obtaining samples that were truly representative of the contents of cotton bales.[4] Objectives of this program centered on providing mechanical means that would take samples of uniform size and appearance at time of ginning, would not mutilate the bagging, would permit accurate identification of sample with the bale, and would reduce the margin of error in sampling. Automatic mechanical sampling equipment has now been developed which, if adopted by the cotton industry and properly integrated with marketing procedures, would materially improve the handling and marketing of cotton.

Studies of present methods of sampling cotton bales have indicated that as much as one-tenth of the United States cotton crop consists of bales varying significantly in quality as between the two sides of the bales and that the sampling procedures now employed do not accurately disclose the extent of variation in quality within individual bales. To a considerable extent, present methods of sampling render ineffective or of doubtful validity the results of classification or testing of samples. Such results have very little value unless the samples are truly representative of the bales. Samples obtained by means of the automatic mechanical sampler will not only indicate the nature of variations within the bale but also their extent. Information has been released concerning current problems in sampling, the present status of work concerned with sampling, and details with respect to the design and operation of the mechanical sampling equipment.[5]

[4]Wright, Dr. John W., Research in Cotton Marketing and its Significance to Breeders and Spinners. Prod. and Market. Admin., U. S. Dept. of Agr. November 1950 (Processed)

[5]Soxman, R. C., and Gaus, George E., The Sampling of Cotton Bales as Related to Marketing. Prod. and Market. Admin., U. S. Dept. of Agr. November 1950. (Processed.)

French Morocco Suspends Price Control on Oils

The price of edible vegetable oils, one of the principal items in the Moroccan diet, rose at least 30 percent during the first half of February when the Protectorate government decided to suspend existing controls on vegetable oil prices.

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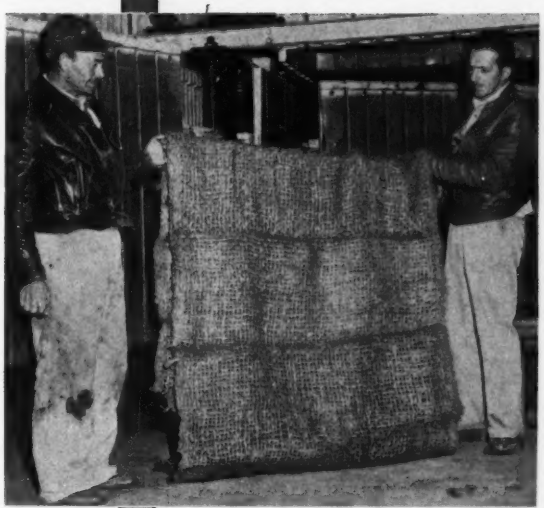

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Two Roads Ahead

(Continued from Page 12)

price control machinery is beginning to creak and groan. Already the apostles of government planning are bringing forth a scheme to subsidize production with tax money, so as to deceive the people into thinking that price ceilings are working when they are not.

This road to inflation on which we have started is the road to disaster for our nation. In attacking the principle of price ceilings, we are attacking a sinister power within our own gates, which can ultimately destroy our strength just as surely as any Russian conqueror could ever hope to destroy it. We can get rid of price ceilings if we can make the people see that this is true.

There is a better road. I have called it the Hard Road to Victory. It is not really any harder than the other road, because it means no more sacrifice for the people—not even as much. But the hard thing about it is that it involves facing the facts. It involves recognizing the sacrifice that lies ahead and dealing with it deliberately and intelligently rather than by fooling the people. It involves the basic idea that a government of democracy, in which the people are given the truth and are asked to get behind a frank and honest program of dealing with the truth, can really work in this world of ours.

This sound road ahead is not one that any small group of men have dreamed up. It is a road that many thousands of the ablest and bravest people in our country are pointing toward today. Incidentally, it is the road that our economists—the men who spend all their time studying this kind of thing—believe in. I have learned that it is unusual for two economists to agree precisely on anything—and extraordinary for as many as three of them to do so. But the national policy that I am proposing here is one that the best economists all over this country have been advocating with unusual unanimity. Actually, 400 of them got together at one time not long ago and all put their names on the kind of program that I am suggesting.

We may differ somewhat on how to express it, but the main outlines of this program are generally the same wherever we find it. It is the program that the National Cotton Council adopted at its annual convention last January. I think I can express it to you quickly in seven points. The first four deal chiefly with what the government should do. The last three deal chiefly with what the people should do.

First, we must go straight to the heart of the sacrifice involved by accepting the necessity for higher taxes to finance our higher expenditure on national defense. These taxes must be designed to curb spending if they are really going to check inflation. That means that we must have some kind of a broadly based excise tax, probably combined with an increased income tax that takes money from the whole mass of the population. We cannot afford to be squeamish about taxing the people who have the majority of the votes. We have to tax the people who have the purchasing power, wherever they are, and that means the little fellow as well as the big fellow. Inflation, my friends, is no respector of the principle of the ability to pay. If the government does not tax the masses of the people in an equitable manner, you can be very sure that *inflation* will tax them in a most inequitable manner.

Second, governmental expenditures for non-defense purposes must be cut down to the bone. We must stop talking about it and start doing something about it. Billions of dollars can be wisely saved out of governmental budgets if our legislators move into the job with real courage. And let's remember that the expenditures of our state and local governments amount to as much as the non-defense expenditures of the federal government, and are just as inflationary. We must also remember that the people elected to public office cannot succeed in cutting government budgets unless a real upsurge of public opinion demands it.

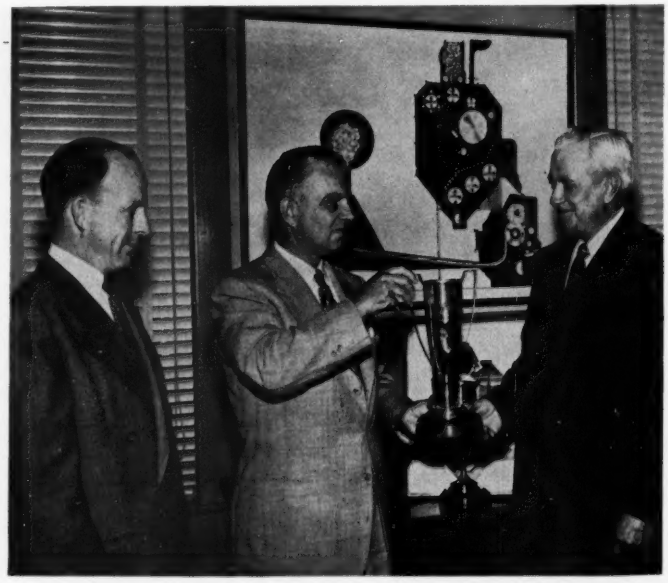
Third, the government's expenditures on defense must be wisely carried out. For one thing, the government must allocate to essential uses those materials like steel and sulphur which are in critically short supply because of the defense program. For another thing, the military procurement agencies must plan their own operations with a real understanding of the nation's productive capacity. I certainly do not mean to imply that we should be niggardly in our defense program. We must do this job fully and we must do it right. But we should not close our eyes to the fact that our military procurement agencies are themselves quite capable of wasting the nation's military resources in a big way by their own extravagance. We have learned in the past that military specifications are not always above reproach. If we are going into a long-range defense program, we might as well recognize from the start that the military procurement agencies are not to be immune from criticism.

Fourth, credit expansion must be curtailed. In the last half of last year, our banks added nine billion dollars to their loans outstanding. Much of our inflation down to this time has come by this route. We must keep a strict curb on installment purchases and residential loans. We must encourage the banks on their own initiative and through their own organizations to restrict credit expansion. We must courageously use the long established principles of our Federal Reserve System to restrict credit. We must stop forcing the Federal Reserve System to buy government bonds at artificially low interest rates.

And now we turn to the fifth, sixth, and seventh points, which the people can handle if the government does its job on the first three points.

Fifth, we must keep our eyes fixed on production as the real source of our strength and the real answer to inflation. We did not reach our place of world pre-eminence in production through regimentation and price controls. We will

(Continued on Page 65)



Lummus Dallas Office and Saleman Win 1950 Trophies

PAUL KELTON, right, Lummus Cotton Gin Co. salesman in the Lubbock, Texas, area, receives the company's trophy for being the "most efficient salesman" in 1950. S. A. Buckmaster, center, Columbus, Ga., Lummus sales manager, is making the award. Looking on, left, is Clifford Granberry, who accepted a similar trophy from Mr. Buckmaster, awarded to the Dallas division as the "most efficient sales division" of the company in 1950. Mr. Granberry, assistant manager of the Dallas division, accepted the trophy for Woodrow Walker, manager of the Dallas division, who was not available when the picture was made. The trophies were awarded for the first time in 1949 and were won in that year by the Memphis division and one of its salesmen, W. C. Alexander. The Dallas division and Mr. Kelton will remain in possession of the trophies for at least a year. If another division and another salesman win the awards in 1951, the trophies will go to the new winners. Each salesman, however, is given a smaller replica of his trophy which remains permanently in his possession.

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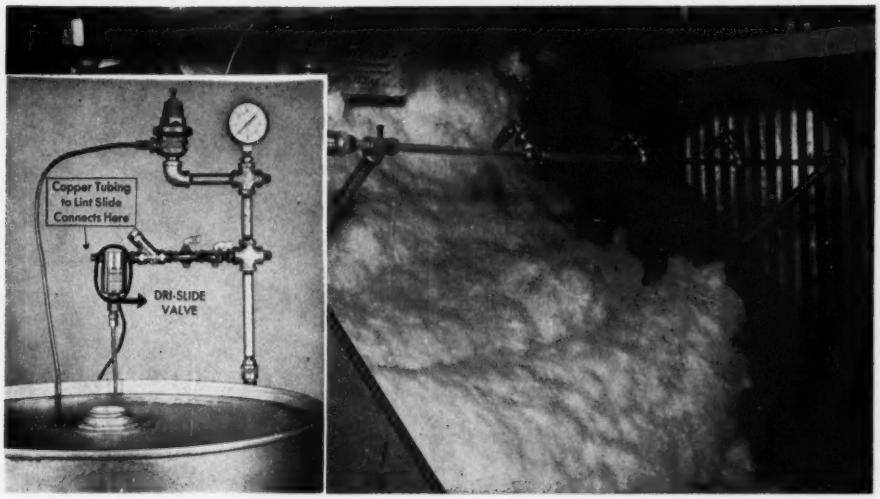

At left, is the Statifier Lint Slide Misting Unit, with inset showing the new Dri-Slide Valve mounted at the supply drum.

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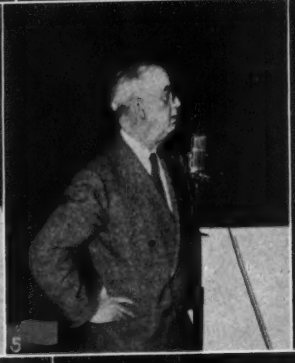

At Biggest Convention—

Texas Ginners Denounce Raw Cotton Price Ceilings

■ **Speakers declare ceilings on raw product are impractical and handicap to production of 1951 crop goal; delegates vote against present system of price ceilings.**

KEYNOTED by Wm. Rhea Blake's demand that price ceilings on raw cotton be removed to give the American farmer incentive to produce the 16,000,000 bales of cotton needed by the U.S. this year, speakers at the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in Dallas April 2, 3 and 4 united in branding the present price ceiling system as the greatest handicap the industry faces in reaching the 1951 cotton production goal.

Members of the ginners' association voted unanimously against present ceiling prices at the close of the convention.

Mr. Blake, who is executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn., declared that the Council is against price ceilings "for the economy in general and for the raw cotton industry in particular. We believe they represent an unsound approach to the solution of our country's problems, that they will weaken our defense effort, and that they are doomed to failure. We have fought price ceilings in the past. We are fighting them now and we will continue to fight them." He spoke on the second day of the meeting. (Mr. Blake's address, "Two Roads Ahead," is printed in full, beginning on page 11 of this issue.—EDITOR.)

• **New Attendance and Exhibit Records**—Some 5,400 ginners and others in the cotton industry registered for the three-day meeting at Fair Park, hitting a new all-time attendance high that surpassed even last year's record 5,200 crowd, the biggest ginners' convention ever held until this year. Every major cotton producing state and some of the minor ones were represented.

Chief attraction at the meeting, as always, was the machinery and supply exhibit show, which this year crowded the business sessions out of the Agriculture Building into the adjacent Science Building. The ginners and their families and friends saw more gin machinery and supply exhibits, on a larger scale, than had ever been presented at one place before. Much of the gin machinery on display was in operation during the convention.

• **Officers Are Reelected** — More than 3,000 ginners and other visitors had registered when President W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, who with the other officers was reelected at a meeting of directors of the Texas ginners' association Sunday, April 1, called the convention to order at the first business session Monday afternoon. S. N. Reed, O'Brien, vice-president, and Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president and treasurer, are the other officers.

Ben H. Wooten, president of the First National Bank, Dallas, gave the welcoming address. Responses were made by D. D. Day, The Murray Company of Texas, for exhibitors; George Quinn, South Texas Cotton Oil Company, Austin, for oil mills; and Leslie Wienke, Petersburg, Texas, for ginners.

• **Cooley and Poage Are Featured Speakers**—The farmer, whose income has been dropping steadily during the last three years while his operating costs have been rising, is not responsible for the increased cost of living, Rep. Harold Cooley of North Carolina, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and Rep. W. R. Poage, Waco, Texas, agreed. Rep. Poage introduced Rep. Cooley, who made the opening address of the convention.

Gross farm income in the U.S. dropped from $35,000,000,000 in 1948 to $32,050,000,000 in 1949 while the cost of operating the nation's farms jumped from $18,500,000,000 in 1948 to $19,810,000,000 in 1950, Rep. Poage pointed out. In Texas, he said, per capita farm income dropped from $922 in 1947 to $804 in 1950, yet the per capita income of nonfarm individuals rose from $1,383 to $1,546 during the same years.

"The farmers are meeting with a vicious campaign to destroy the farm program," declared Rep. Cooley. He blamed the farmer's poor job of salesmanship for the attitude of people who are unfamiliar with agricultural problems.

"We have not sold our program to labor, industry or consumers," he said. "Farm people must explain the function and philosophy of their program to consumers."

• **Price Ceilings Are Impractical, Says White**—Pointing out that the economy of the state of Texas and that of the cotton industry are parallel, John White, Texas agriculture commissioner, termed price ceilings impractical, confusing and cumbersome. He called on all segments of

On Opposite Page—Photoviews of the Big Convention

■ **No. 1—These officers of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association were reelected to serve another term. L. to r. they are Jay C. Stilley, Dallas, executive vice-president; W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, president; S. N. Reed, O'Brien, vice-president.**

■ **No. 2—On the third day of the convention—April 4—these men participated in a panel discussion of several matters of interest to the ginners. At the microphone is Jack Criswell of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, who was moderator. Seated, l. to r., are Henry LeBlanc, Texas Employment Commission, Austin; W. J. Rogers, Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, Dallas; Chas. A. Bennett, U. S. Cotton Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Francis L. Gerdes, also of the ginning and fiber laboratory; C. B. Spencer, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas.**

■ **No. 3—Taking time out for a breathing spell, but intensely interested in the big convention with its huge crowds and wonderful exhibits, are, l. to r., A. N. Robertson, Hillsboro, Texas, a member of the Texas ginners' association's executive committee; Arch Rollow, Wynnewood, Okla., president of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association; Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., secretary-treasurer of the National Cotton Ginners' Association; Louis Tiemann, Brenham, Texas, a director of the Texas ginners' association.**

■ **No. 4—Principal speaker the first day was Congressman Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina, shown right, chairman of the House agriculture committee. He was introduced by Congressman W. R. Poage of Texas, vice-chairman of the committee.**

■ **No. 5—A second-day speaker was D. B. Denney of Wolfe City, vice-president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.**

■ **No. 6—Another second-day speaker was Wm. Rhea Blake of Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council. Mr. Blake's address is published in full in this issue.**

■ **No. 7—Dr. Charles R. Sayre of Scott, Miss., president of the Delta & Pine Land Company, is shown addressing the convention. He was also a second-day speaker.**

■ **No. 8—The three-day, record-breaking convention attracted—as it always does—a large number of the fair sex. Among them were Mrs Otis Cole, left, of Paris, Texas, whose husband owns several gins, and Mrs. B. S. King, seated. Shown also is Mr. King, who is co-owner of the Rainwater & King Gin at Oklaunion, Texas.**

■ **No. 9—Charlotte Morton, left, and Molly Kaiser, right, pin flowers on Mr. and Mrs. Olan B. Locker of Pecos, Texas. Mr. Locker is with the W. G. Locker & Sons Gin at Pecos.**

■ **No. 10—Meet H. H. Foster, who works for the Farmers Co-op Gin at Byers, Texas. Mr. Foster, who managed the gin for a number of years, says he was the first ginner to register at the Texas ginners' convention held at Fort Worth in 1933 and has won that honor at every convention held since, including the big 1951 affair.**

■ **No. 11—The standing-room-only signs were up for the "Cotton-Queen of Fashion" style show sponsored by Sanger Brothers of Dallas on the afternoon of the second day.**

the industry to cooperate in obtaining relief from the price ceiling order on raw cotton when public hearings come up in Washington in June on extension of the Agricultural Act of 1950, under which the ceiling order was issued.

Pointing out that cotton classing "is not an exact science," he declared that the lack of a provision for split grades is one factor which makes cotton trading under the order so difficult. Mr. White spoke at the morning session April 3, at which Vice-President Reed presided.

Mr. White described some of the activities of his department, especially those concerning seed classification, registration of insecticides and fungicides, and pink bollworm regulations. He also agreed with the PMA Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee in its recommendations made late in March regarding production, utilization and marketing research activities.

• **Sayre Discusses Producer's Problems** —Economic stabilization from the cotton producer's standpoint, especially with reference to supply-price relationships, increasing production costs, ceiling prices, export allocations, stockpiling and the effects of a large 1951 crop with possible lowered quality, were discussed by Dr. Charles R. Sayre, president, Delta & Pine Land Co., Scott, Miss., at the afternoon session April 3.

Dr. Sayre pointed out that problems of the grower in obtaining sufficient labor, machinery, sulphuric acid for delinting cotton seed, fertilizer and insecticides to produce and harvest this year's cotton crop have not been solved, despite the fact that assurances were given last fall of government assistant to induce producers to plant the acreage necessary for achievement of the 1951 production goal.

He cited figures, based on price increases during the last seven months, to show that operating costs for the cotton farmer are likely to be 27 to 30 percent higher in 1951 than they were for the 1950 crop. Taking the current futures quotation for December of 39.83 cents per pound, he said that the price prospects for the 1951 crop are for an increase of 17 percent compared with the pre-Korean price level for cotton.

"If the 1951 crop has to be sold at prices equivalent to a possible loan rate of 32.40 cents, it would be 21 percent less than the price of the 1950 crop," he declared. "With prices at the loan rate schedule, he is facing a reduction of 21 percent in selling price and a 30 percent increase in costs."

Factors which will affect cotton prices next fall, when most farmers must sell their crop, Dr. Sayre said, are whether there will be a free market or ceiling prices on raw cotton after June 30; access to foreign outlets, depending on the size of the export allocation and the rate at which licenses are issued; development of a satisfactory mechanism for stockpiling; quality of the crop, which may be down with expanded production, labor shortages for havesting and poor weather conditions; maintenance of peak consumption; and a big crop with exports cut off by "all out war."

To stabilize consumption, Dr. Sayre recommended that specific guides be developed as to what the minimum export allocations could be for all agricultural commodities, with percentagewise increases or decreases as production exceeds or falls short of the requested annual goals. He also advocated that the federal government stockpile any cotton produced in excess of anticipated domestic consumption plus exports plus a reasonable carryover.

1952 Ginners' Meeting: March 31, April 1, 2

The 1952 convention of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association will be held in Dallas March 31 through April 2, Executive Vice-President Jay C. Stilley has announced.

R. Haughton, president of the Gin Machinery & Supply Association, which handles exhibits at the ginners' convention and provides the entertainment for the meeting, has announced that reservations have again been made for the Agriculture Building at Fair Park for the exhibits, the Science Building for the business meetings and the Auditorium for a family show on the night of April 1.

• **Lee Says Ceilings Nullify Law of Supply and Demand**—A former Texan, John C. Lee, who is now vice-president of the New York Cotton Exchange, declared that for the first time in its 80-year history the New York Exchange—a free market which has always operated under the laws of supply and demand—is trying to operate under price ceilings.

"Today, markets are not free. Equitable principles of trade can not be maintained. Ceilings, by their very nature, are in contradiction to everything the exchange stands for," he said.

Pointing out that there is danger of even more regulation and controls of the cotton industry, even to the extent of government taking over and handling the entire crop, Mr. Lee urged vigilance on the part of all concerned with cotton. He cited the closing of the once flourishing Liverpool Cotton Exchange as evidence of what planners can do to a dynamic economy.

Reviewing the steps taken by the cotton trade to prevent price ceilings, Mr. Lee said, "It is regretted that the Office of Price Stabilization rejected the combined judgment of the cotton industry and likewise rejected the judgment of the Department of Agriculture, which also took the view that price ceilings on raw cotton would not be effective.

"Many thoughtful men in the cotton industry are much concerned by the government's attitude and action with regard to cotton price ceilings. Almost all agree that the imposition of ceiling prices on raw cotton is a failure and that almost all trading in cotton—if the existing scarcity continues, and price ceilings continue—will be, in reality, black market transactions."

There is only one way to end the crisis in cotton, Mr. Lee concluded, "and that is to grow enough cotton for our needs and for export. If we do this, OPS has no further concern with us."

• **Denney Urges More Cooperation With Producers**—A former gin operator who is now vice-president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, D. B. Denney of Wolfe City, Texas, praised the ginners for their cooperation with growers and urged even more cooperation between the ginner, oil miller and machinery manufacturer and the cotton producer.

"Those who handle cotton are just as interested in the quality and quantity of cotton as the producer," he declared.

There is one factor that has more to do with their business and plans than either the law of supply and demand or Wall Street, he told the ginners, and that is Washington.

Mr. Denney commended the ginners and other agencies for their work in encouraging soil improvement and other good production practices. He urged each ginner to set up a committee of men from his plant to help farmers in his community, saying that such cooperation with producers will pay the ginner good dividends.

• **Sir Harold Boulton Makes Trade Address** — "We have a very special interest in your cotton production this year," the ginners were told by Lt. Col. L. E. Priesack, British vice-consul in Dallas, as he introduced the final speaker at the convention, Sir Harold Boulton, chief representative in North America for the British Travel Association, New York. Sir Harold made the only address at the closing session Wednesday morning.

Texas' sulphur and cotton are very valuable to the British economy, Col. Priesack continued. Expressing appreciation for Marshall Plan aid, which he said Britain no longer needs, he urged Americans to travel in the British Isles and to buy British goods so that country can continue to stand on its own feet economically and buy the materials it needs from the U.S.

"It makes good sense to do business on a two-way basis with the man you want to sell to," he declared.

Sir Harold explained the purposes behind the Festival of Britain which is being held this year—to show the British people, as well as those of other nations, what that country has accomplished in the last 100 years.

• **Panel Discussion on Ginning Problems** —Closing feature of the convention was a five-man panel discussion led by Jack Criswell, educational specialist of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, during which the ginners questioned experts in the fields of ginning and fiber research, wage-hour laws, labor placement and production practices about problems affecting their gins.

Charles A. Bennett, regional engineer, USDA Cotton Ginning Investigations, Stoneville, Miss., led the panel discussion with an estimate of the ginning level which can be expected this fall. He also answered questions about new ginning practices and the effect of mechanical harvesting on ginning in various areas.

It is the ginner's responsibility to see that farmers have enough good seed which have been culled and treated properly and that they plant enough seed according to the germination tests to produce this year's cotton goal, C. B. Spencer emphasized. He is agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas. Fertilizer and insect control are both good bargains for the cotton producer, he pointed out, and it is good business for the ginner to insure his business by seeing that the farmer uses every aid to producing a good crop.

W. J. Rogers, Wage & Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Dallas, summarized the chief provisions of the present wage-hour law. He pointed out that

(Continued on Page 46)

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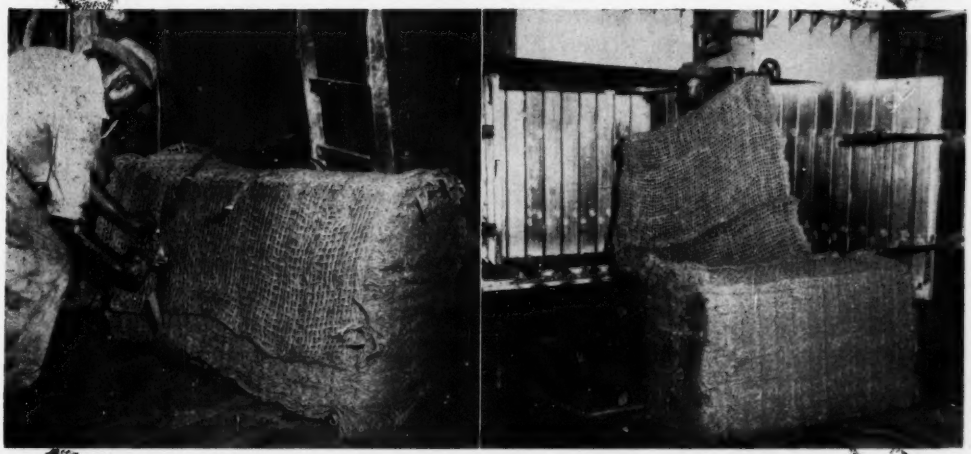

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A twist of the buckle with a hook and these new bales pop open! And the new packing method gives you repeater-action unfolding. Remove one side and another is automatically there, ready to be removed. Think of the man hours saved by using Riverside Mills' new bagging bale!

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USDA Reports on the Cotton

INSECT SITUATION—APRIL 2

■ First Cotton Insect Survey Report for 1951 is issued month early by Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine because of concern over winter survival of boll weevil and pink bollworm. This report is compiled from surveys by federal, state and other agencies.

THE FIRST cotton insect survey reports in previous years were not issued before May with the two exceptions of March 25, 1948, and April 25, 1945. This year there has been such an unusual demand for information concerning the winter survival of the boll weevil and pink bollworm that it seems desirable to distribute much of the information that is now available in regard to the survival of these major pests of cotton.

In 1949 and 1950 the boll weevil populations were high over wide areas. This was due in part to the fact that the winters of 1948-49 and 1949-50 were mild and the weevils survived in unusually large numbers. In most of the states where the boll weevil occurs conditions during the summers of 1949 and 1950 were favorable for the weevil. A combination of factors made conditions favorable for the build up of heavy pink bollworm populations early in the season of 1950, and it was not surprising that the pink bollworm extended its spread over a wider area in Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana than during any previous year.

During the winter of 1950-51 lower temperatures occurred in most of the cotton-growing areas than for several years. These low temperatures were helpful in reducing the boll weevil and pink bollworm populations but these insects have survived in many areas in such quantities that the farmers must be prepared to fight them in 1951.

All cotton growers who have experienced losses from insect depredations during many recent years, as well as all farmers who are convinced that the proper application of insecticides to their cotton prevented serious losses on their farms, should be prepared to make a real fight against insects in their cotton fields during 1951. Any farmer who is complacent about the situation on his farm because zero temperatures occurred during the past winter may regret his complacency if he does not have insecticides to control the insects when they appear in his cotton fields during June, July and August.

BOLL WEEVIL

Surface Ground Trash Examinations in South Carolina

• **Darlington County**—On Feb. 28 and March 1, 30 surface trash examinations were made on three farms in Darlington County. No weevils were found on one farm. On the other farms they were found at the rate of 1,936 and 2,904 live weevils per acre, or at the average rate for the county of 2,420, as compared with 12,100 live weevils per acre in March 1950.

• **Laurens County**—On March 6 and 7 surface trash examinations were made on five farms in Laurens County. No weevils were found on two of these farms but on the other three farms live weevils were found at the rate of 968, 1,452, and 5,808 per acre. The average of the five fields examined in Laurens County was 1,645 weevils per acre, as compared with 11,051 weevils per acre found in similar examinations made in March 1950.

• **Dorchester County**—Surface trash examinations were made on five farms in Dorchester County on March 8. No weevils were found on three of the farms and on the other farms they were found at the rate of 484 weevils per acre. No surface trash examinations were made in Dorchester County during 1950.

• **Florence County** — Surface trash examinations have been started in this county but the records are incomplete. As of March 23 live weevils had been found at an average rate of 1,832 per acre as compared with 11,108 in 1950.

Surface Ground Trash Examinations North Carolina

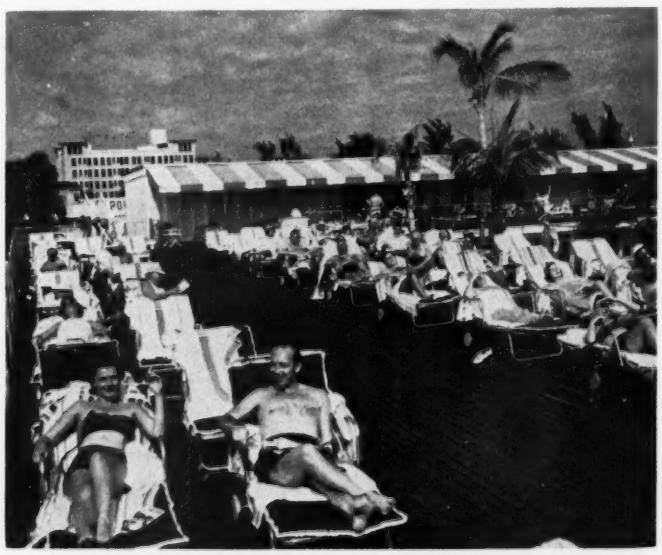
Surface trash examinations to obtain information concerning boll weevil survival were made in 11 counties in North Carolina during Feb. 1951. No previous records are available with which to compare the results of surface trash examinations made in February in North Carolina. However, surface trash examinations were made in seven counties in March 1950 and comparison with those records will give some idea as to the relative survival of the weevils in 1950 and 1951.

County	Live Boll Weevils Per Acre March 1950	February 1951
Cleveland	2,226	484
Rowan	2,660	193
Lee	9,680	968
Scotland	15,972	4,114
Hoke	8,067	3,872
Robeson	1,694	3,872
Sampson	6,937	1,452
Average	6,748	2,136

Examinations were made in four counties in North Carolina in Feb. 1951 where no examinations were made in 1950, as follows:

County	Live Boll Weevils Per Acre February 1951
Halifax	4,598
Warren	1,694
Northampton	484
Davie	0

Using all the available records, live boll weevils were found at the rate of 1,976 weevils per acre in 11 counties in North Carolina during Feb. 1951, as compared with 6,748 weevils per acre in seven counties in March 1950. These records indicate that probably only 1/3 to ¼ as many weevils are surviving the



Soaking Up Sunshine at Palm Beach

THE SUN DECK of the Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel at Palm Beach, Fla., will find many cottonseed crushers and their wives enjoying its facilities when the National Cottonseed Products Association holds its annual convention at the famed Florida city May 14-15-16. The Palm Beach Biltmore is one of the state's finest hotels and offers many attractions that should help make the NCPA's fifty-fifth annual convention a memorable one.

Grow More Cotton
MORE VITAL THAN EVER
This Year

Be Ready NOW with ALL 3!

Our government's goal of 16,000,000 bales in 1951 means that every single pound of cotton seed, fertilizer, and insecticide you use must produce maximum results. Now is the time to be sure that you have *enough* of these three materials. Cotton poisons particularly are likely to be in short supply.

Take the advice of cotton authorities. Order enough poison for the entire season when you order your seed and fertilizer. If your dealer's stock is low, take part delivery. It will help him and your neighbor. But have enough insecticide on hand for the first insect attack.

Look for the name "toxaphene" on the dusts or sprays you order. Toxaphene poisons kill all common cotton insect pests. Economical to buy and use, toxaphene is recommended by state authorities throughout the cotton belt. Send for illustrated booklets, "Cotton Insects"; "Death of a Boll Weevil"; and "More Profit Per Acre."

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past winter in North Carolina as survived the winter of 1949-50. However, it should be noted that in one county, Robeson, live weevils were found at the rate of 3,872 per acre in Feb. 1951 as compared with only 1,694 in March 1950. Also it should be noted that weevils were found at the rate of 4,598 per acre in Halifax County, 4,114 in Scotland County and 3,872 in Hoke County. The weevils are probably surviving in similar numbers in many other counties.

• **Cleveland County**—Surface trash examinations were made on five farms on Feb. 5. No weevils were found on three farms but on the other two farms they were found at the rate of 968 and 1,452 weevils per acre. This makes an average of 484 weevils per acre for the five fields examined in Cleveland County in Feb. 1951, as compared with an average of 2,226 live weevils per acre found in March 1950.

• **Sampson County**—On Feb. 12, surface trash examinations were made on three farms in Sampson County. No weevils were found on one farm, but on the other farms they were found at the rate of 969 and 3,388 live weevils per acre. This makes an average of 1,452 live weevils per acre in Feb. 1951, as compared with 6,937 live weevils per acre in March 1950.

• **Robeson County** — Surface trash exminations were made on Feb. 12 and live weevils found at the rate of 1,936 and 5,808. The average in Robeson County was 3,872 live weevils per acre in Feb. 1951 as compared with 1,694 in March 1950.

L. C. Fife, entomologist, Florence, S. C., reported on Feb. 14 the average number of live weevils per acre in Cleveland, Sampson and Robeson Counties was 1,452 as compared with 3,533 in March 1950.

• **Rowan County**—On Feb. 15, surface trash examinations were made on five farms. No weevils were found on four of these farms and on the other farm they were found at the rate of 968 live weevils per acre. This made the average for Rowan County 193 live weevils per acre in Feb. 1951 as compared with 2,660 live weevils per acre in March 1950.

• **Davie County**—Surface trash examinations were taken from only one farm and no boll weevils were found. No examinations were made in this county in 1950.

• **Halifax County**—Surface trash examinations were made on two farms late in February and boll weevils were found at the rate of 484 and 8,712 live weevils per acre.

• **Warren County**—Surface trash examinations were made on two farms late in February and live boll weevils were found at the rate of 1,452 and 1,936 per acre.

• **Northampton County**—Surface trash examinations were made on two farms late in February. No boll weevils were found on one farm and on the other farm they were found at the rate of 968 live weevils per acre.

• **Scotland County** — Surface trash examinations were made on two farms late in February and live weevils were found at the rate of 1,452 and 6,776 per acre.

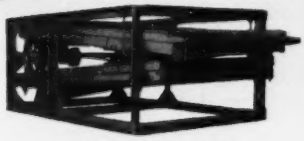
• **Hoke County**—Surface trash examinations were made on two farms late in February and live boll weevils were found at the rate of 3,388 and 4,356 per acre.

• **Lee County**—Surface trash examinations were made on only one farm late in February where live boll weevils were found at the rate of 968 per acre.

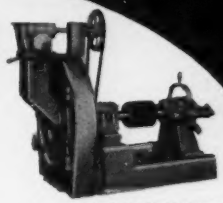
Surface Ground Trash Examinations in Louisiana

The annual spring collection of ground trash samples was made in the vicinity of Tallulah from Feb. 26 to March 15. A total of 200 samples was collected from the 20 fields where the fall collections were made, with the exception of three fields that were substituted for three fields that had been burned over since the fall collection was made. In the 200 samples collected a total of 144 live weevils and eight dead weevils were found this spring, or the equivalent of 1,742 live weevils per acre, as compared with the 379 live weevils, or 4,586 per acre, found in the fall collection. The indicated winter survival was 38 percent. This survival figure of 38 percent has been exceeded only four times during the past 15 winters that these ground trash examinations have been made near Tallulah. The number of live weevils per acre this spring (1,742) has been exceeded only in the spring of 1950 (2,202) following a very mild winter, when the low temperature of the winter was 21° F., which occurred the first week in November; whereas, the high survival (1,742) this spring followed the lowest temperature ever recorded at this station (—12° F. on Feb. 2). However, the

HAMMER MILLS. Model No. 406 shown above is especially suitable for grinding seed residues, hydraulically pressed, expeller or solvent.



SHAKERS. Model No. 241 illustrated. Adaptable to many types of mechanical and mechanical-pneumatic separations and gradings.



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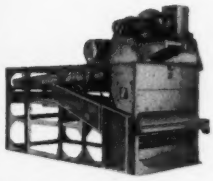

CLEANERS. Model 199 (illustrated) especially built for cottonseed. Model 201 for other oil-bearing seeds and nuts.

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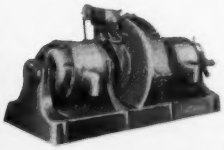
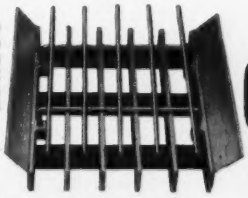
Complete information on the Bauer line will be gladly furnished You are invited to ask for technical data on your processing projects, also to avail yourself of the research and testing facilities of the Bauer Laboratories.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY SEPARATORS Model 208-2-AA (illustrated) is used primarily for cleaning shelled peanuts, corn, and other oil-bearing kernels and grains.



ATTRITION MILLS. Wide range of sizes in single and double revolving disc models. Plates and adjustments for all grades of grinding. Model 165 illustrated.



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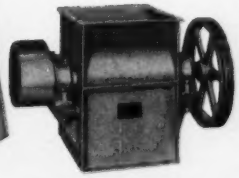

CRUSHERS and BREAKERS. For the preliminary crushing of seed cakes or lumpy materials No. 7A Crusher is illustrated.

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low temperature this winter occurred after the ground had been blanketed with two inches of frozen rain and sleet, upon which 4½ inches of snow fell before the temperature of —12° F. occurred.

Since it was known that a very heavy population of weevils had gone into hibernation in November, and fairly low temperatures occurred in November (19° F.) and December (17° F.), there was considerable interest in how the weevils were surviving the winter. Hence, on Jan. 22 and 23, 50 samples were collected from five fields where collections had been made in Nov. 1950, and 75 live weevils, or 3,630 per acre, were found in November. A total of 66 live weevils, or 3,194 per acre, were found in the January collection, or an indicated survival of 88 percent. Following the low temperature of —12° F. that occurred on Feb. 2, 40 samples were collected on Feb. 13 and 14, and 40 live weevils, or the equivalent of 2,420 weevils per acre, were found. Three of these fields were the same fields from which samples were collected in November and January, and 25 live weevils, or 2,017 per acre, were found in these 30 samples, or an indicated survival of 56 percent from comparable fields. From these same three comparable fields in the March collection, a total of 15 live weevils, or 1,210 per acre, were found, or an indicated survival of 33 percent, or just slightly lower than the average survival of 38 percent for the 20 fields from which collections were made in March.

For the past 10 years that 150 or more samples have been collected each fall, the average winter survival of boll weevils in ground trash near Tallulah was 38 percent, comparing the spring examination with the fall. The survival this spring is also 38 percent. Thus, the boll weevil survival in ground trash in the vicinity of Tallulah following the lowest temperature ever recorded at the Tallulah laboratory is equal to the average for the past 10 years.

Boll Weevil in Oklahoma

C. F. Stiles, extension entomologist, wrote on March 5: "The Oklahoma cotton farmers are afraid that very few weevils were killed since the eastern two-thirds of the state was covered with snow which ranged from two to six inches in depth. This was on the ground when we had our below zero temperatures."

PINK BOLLWORM

There is unusual interest in the pink bollworm situation because this pest spread farther in 1950 in Texas and Louisiana than in any previous year. Many are asking what the pink bollworms will do in 1951. No one can answer that question with assurance. Through the fine cooperation of the cotton growers, extension workers, and other local and state and federal agencies the early clean up campaign of the cotton fields last summer and fall was very successful in most of the counties where the pink bollworm occurs. The low temperatures of the past winter are another favorable factor in the fight against the pink bollworm. In general the temperatures were not sufficiently low or did not remain low over a long enough period to kill most of the pink bollworms. Many have survived the winter.

During the week ending March 3 inspectors of the Division of Pink Bollworm Control found living pink bollworms in old cotton bolls, locks and seed on the soil surface in the following 12 Texas counties: Bee, Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kleberg, LaSalle, Live Oak, Maverick, Starr, Webb and Zapata. In one field in Bee County it was estimated that pink bollworms occurred at the rate of 1,936 per acre.

During the week ending Feb. 24 inspectors of the above division found live pink bollworms in old cotton bolls, locks and debris on the soil in the following 13 counties: Bee, Cameron, Dimmit, Frio, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kleberg, LaSalle, Live Oak, Maverick, San Patricio and Zavala. It was estimated in one field in Kleberg County pink bollworms occurred at the rate of 8,712 per acre.

During the week ending Feb. 17 inspectors of the Division of Pink Bollworm Control found living pink bollworms in the following 14 counties: Bee, Bexar, Cameron, DeWitt, Duval, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Live Oak, Maverick, Nueces, San Patricio and Zavala. Estimates as to the number of live pink bollworms in certain fields were as follows: Bee County, 1,936 pink bollworms per acre; Cameron County, 179 per acre; Live Oak, 2,420 and 1,452; and Nueces, 4,840 per acre.

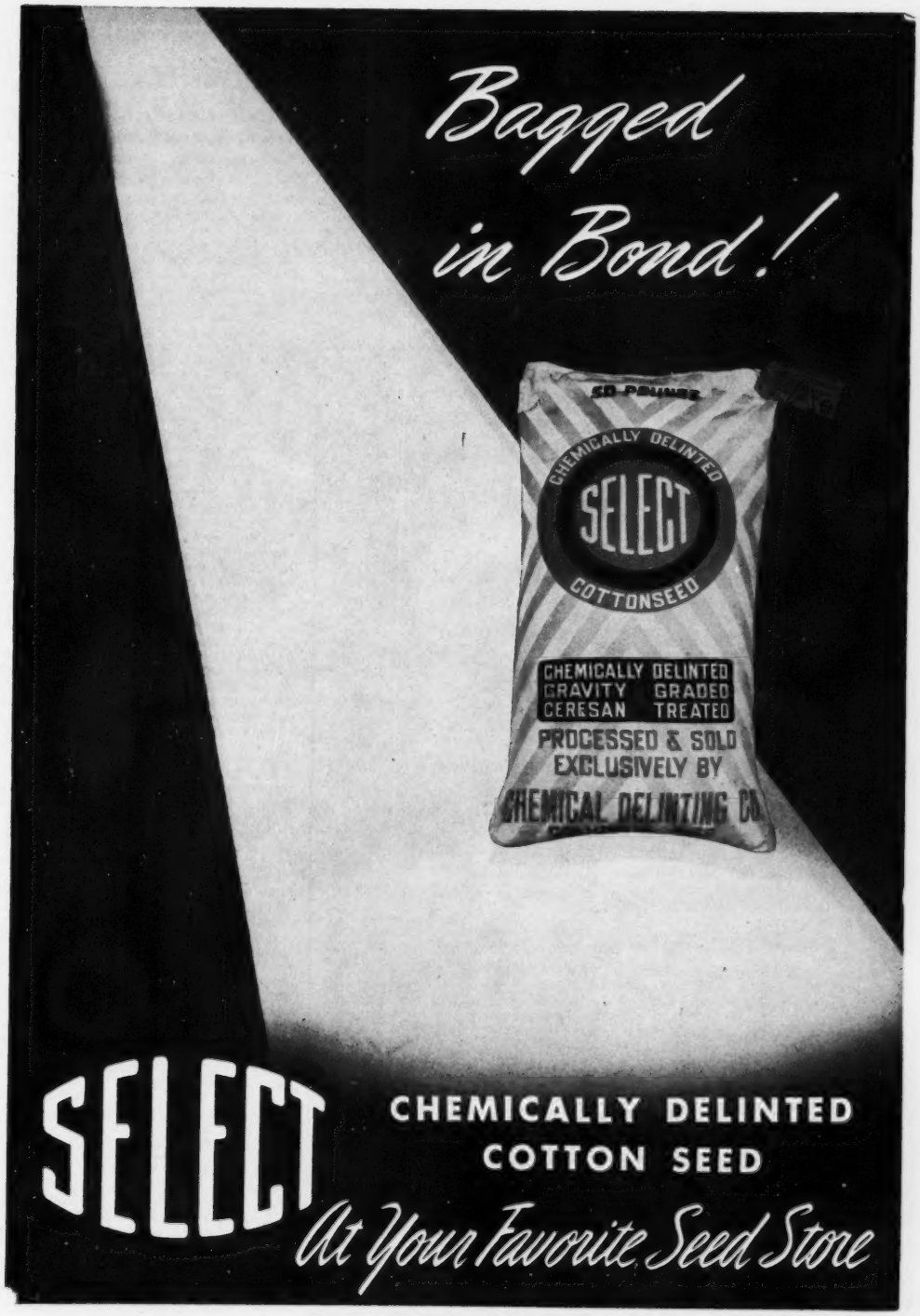
During the week ending Feb. 10 inspectors of the Division of Pink Bollworm Control found live pink bollworms in the following 14 counties: Bee, Bexar, Calhoun, Cameron, Duval, Gonzales, Hidalgo, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Maverick, San Patricio, Starr and Victoria. Estimates as to the population of pink bollworms in a certain field in Bee County were 484 pink bollworms per acre; in Cameron County 121, Hidalgo 968 and 1,210, Jim Wells 1,161; and San Patricio 44,528 living pink bollworms per acre.

During January the Division of Pink Bollworm Control found living pink bollworms in the inspection of cotton debris on the soil surface and in the inspection of old cotton bolls in the following 19 counties: Bee, Bexar, Cameron, Duval, Hidalgo, Howard, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kimble, Live Oak, Maverick, Nueces, Refugio, San Patricio, Starr, Victoria, Willacy and Zavala.

A. J. Chapman, Brownsville, Texas, wrote on Jan. 29: "The situation with respect to pink bollworm survival in the Lower Valley area is perhaps not as serious as you might have inferred from our weekly reports. As indicated in the reports, a good many resting pink bollworm larvae have been found in open bolls during recent weeks. These infestations are largely confined to random plants located along ditches, roads, edges of fields, etc., that were not destroyed by the Aug. 31 deadline. Thus far, weather conditions have been very favorable for survival of these larvae. The stalks were destroyed earlier and the field clean-up was much more thorough this year than last year. The unusually hot, dry weather that prevailed in September killed a high percentage of the pink bollworm larvae in bolls. Tests during this period to determine the effects of the high temperatures on pink bollworm mortality indicated that over 90 percent of worms in the bolls exposed on the soil surface had been killed by the heat. The freezing weather that occurred in early December killed back the zoca cotton and eliminated the opportunities for further pink bollworm breeding. If we have some rain in the near future to stimulate an early emergence, the pink bollworm carryover should be lower than last year.

"We are concerned over the possibilities of the pink bollworm surviving the winter in some counties farther north, where pink bollworms were fairly numerous last year, such as Refugio, Calhoun, Guadalupe, Karnes, Bexar, etc. The weather reports indicate that the conditions thus far have not been particularly unfavorable for pink bollworm survival."

On Feb. 15 Mr. Chapman wrote: "The situation so far as the pink bollworm is concerned has not changed in this area but in areas where the temperature dropped to around 10° F. there is a definite decrease in the number of live pink bollworms, hence the counties to the north and west of the Valley will likely have a lower percentage of survival. Some much needed moisture was received over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most of the area Feb. 13 which will probably stimulate early emergence and this may be a factor in further reducing the possibility of pink bollworm carryover to the crop season."

The Division of Pink Bollworm Control has reported the finding of living pink bollworms in many counties of southern Texas during the winter and early spring months of 1951. In all counties where living pink bollworms were found during February and March there are likely to be fields of cotton that will become infested by the time cotton is blooming and heavy infestations could develop during the season. All farmers in those counties should be on the lookout for the pink bollworm and be prepared to use DDT for its control where infestations justify the use of an insecticide.

Proper Production Practices Can Increase Efficiency of Mechanical Harvesters

■ **Strippers and pickers require different types of cotton and different methods of planting and cultivation, tests by Texas Experiment Station show.**

Cotton can be harvested efficiently with mechanical pickers and strippers — if proper methods of production and preparation for harvesting are used, declares the Texas Extension Service.

Results of mechanical cotton harvesting experiments conducted by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1948, 1949 and 1950 at Lubbock, Temple, Denton and College Station given in the Experiment Station's Progress Report 1337 are the basis for the above statement by the Extension Service, which is advising farmers to choose their cotton variety and production methods by the type of mechanical harvester they will use.

Stripping machines are generally used on stormproof or storm-resistant varieties of cotton with a stalk height of not more than 30 inches. Approximately 50 percent of the cotton grown on the High Plains in 1949 was harvested with mechanical strippers.

Picking machines will not successfully harvest stormproof cotton. During the past few years, mechanical pickers have been used in South and Central Texas to pick cotton of open-boll varieties. Approximately 300 of these machines were used in Texas in 1949 and 1950.

Production methods should be used that will make the harvesting operation more efficient, the Extension Service points out, and these differ for the two types of harvesting machines.

General recommendations for producing cotton to be harvested with mechanical pickers and strippers are given by the research workers as follows:

Plant in 40-inch rows.

Plant storm-resistant or stormproof cotton for harvesting with a stripper and open boll type for harvesting with a picker.

Space plants from two to six inches per foot, depending upon soil fertility and moisture conditions. Such spacing tends to keep the stalk size down for harvesting with a stripper and helps to keep branch limbs short for harvesting with a picker.

Plants should also be spaced evenly. Hill-drop planting is not advised if harvesting is to be done with a stripper. When the picker is to be used, cotton may be hill-dropped with short spacings.

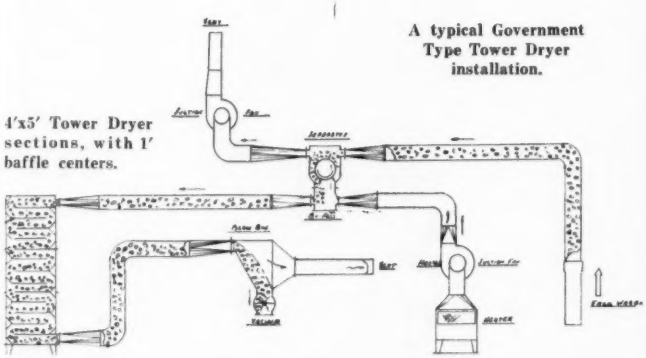
For late cultivations, sweeps should be set so as to leave the middles lower than the ridge of dirt at the base of the plants.

Apply defoliant early enough so that few, if any, green bolls will be left unopened when the cotton is ready to strip. After applying the defoliant, from seven to 15 days should elapse before harvesting. On the High Plains allow up to 21 days. If available, airplanes should be used for applying late insect control and defoliation materials.

Tractor wheel shields should be used, if needed, to prevent damage to plants and bolls during insect control, defoliation and stripping operations.

The ground speed of the harvesting machine should be determined by the volume of cotton the machine can handle. Cotton should not be mechanically harvested when damp and should be ginned in a plant equipped for doing the best possible job.

A copy of Progress Report 1337 can be obtained by writing to the Publications Office, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.



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The Tower Dryer that gets results, pleases customer and ginner alike.

Cotton handled by air, requiring only one extra fan.

Tower can be furnished with 10 to 22 shelves.

We furnish an Automatic Gas Heater of over one million B.T.U. capacity for Natural, Butane, or Propane Gas.

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Final USDA Report on

Quality of Ginnings From 1950 Crop

■ Last year's crop showed grade improvement; average staple length equalled record set in 1946.

Upland cotton ginned in the U.S. from the 1950 crop averaged considerably longer in staple than last year's crop, according to USDA. The longer average length is largely the result of ample rainfall in eastern and central areas of the Cotton Belt during the growing season and to the increased proportion of the total crop produced in the western area where the average staple length was 1-1/16 inches.

The grade of cotton ginned from this year's crop averaged higher than that of a year earlier, largely as the result of favorable weather which prevailed over most of the Belt during October and November. Also, the recent trend for many ginners to improve ginning facilities by the installation of modern conditioning and cleaning equipment has made improved ginning services available to a larger proporation of cotton farmers.

Cotton ginned from the 1950 crop totaled 9,899,000 bales, or 38 percent smaller than a year earlier. The 1950-51 supply of upland cotton is 16,587,000 bales, about 22 percent less than last season.

Greatest reductions in this season's supply compared with that of a year ago occurred in the shorter lengths and in the lower grades. Despite the sharp reduction in the over-all supply of upland, the quantity of cotton longer than 1⅛" in staple is larger than a year earlier.

• **Grade Index Above Last Season**—The grade index of upland cotton ginned during the 1950-51 season was 94.8 (Middling White equals 100). This compares with 94.2 for the 1949-50 season and 95.7 for 1948-49. Grade of the 1950 crop averaged higher than the previous season in all states with the exception of Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and California. States showing the greatest improvement in grade were Arizona, New Mexico, Louisiana, North Carolina and Georgia.

Outstanding features of the 1950 crop with respect to grade compared with the preceding crop are (1) an increase in the proportion of Middling and higher grades, (2) considerably smaller proportions of Strict Low Middling and lower white grades, (3) proportionately more Spotted and Tinged cotton but much less Gray and (4) relatively more "Extra White" cotton.

• **White and Extra White**—Strict Middling and higher grades ginned this season totaled 738,000 bales compared with 974,000 bales last season and 1,873,000 two years ago. These higher grades were equivalent to 7.5 percent of this season's crop against 6.1 percent last season. During the last five years (1945-49) ginnings of Strict Middling and higher grades accounted for about 11 percent of total ginnings. In the preceding five years (1940-44) these higher grades accounted for about nine percent of the total. In the 1930's they were equivalent to nearly 30 percent of total ginnings.

Middling cotton ginned from the 1950 crop totaled 3,013,000 bales against 4,311,000 bales last season and 5,579,000 two years ago. About 30.6 percent of total ginnings were in these grades compared with 27.1 percent a year earlier. Over the years the proportion of Middling has not varied greatly. Middling accounted for nearly 32 percent of total ginnings in the 1945-49 period, nearly 35 percent in the 1940-44 period and averaged about 31 percent during the 1930's.

Strict Low Middling ginned this season totaled 2,922,000 bales or 29.7 percent of the total against 5,218,000 bales or 32.8 percent a year ago. The proportion of this cotton ginned annually has increased sharply during the past 20 years. In the recent five year period, 1945-49, ginnings of these grades were equivalent to 28 percent of total ginnings. In the war years, 1940-44, Strict Low Middling accounted for 32 percent of the total. The 1930-39 average was 15 percent.

Low Middling and lower grades ginned this season totaled 810,000 bales compared with 2,094,000 last season. About 8.2 percent of total ginnings were in these grades compared with 13.1 percent a year earlier. Low Middling comprised the bulk of these grades. Only 157,000 bales of Strict Good Ordinary and Good Ordinary were ginned this season compared with 331,000 bales a year ago and 445,000 two years ago. These lower grades were equivalent to about 14 percent of total ginnings in the 1945-49 period. This compares with

about 13 percent in the 1940-44 period, and six percent for 1930-39.

• **Spotted and Other Colored Cotton**—Spotted and other colored cotton ginned this season accounted for a slightly higher proportion of total ginnings than a year earlier. About 1,941,000 bales of Spotted cotton, most of which was Strict Middling and Middling, were ginned this season. This compares with 2,784,000 bales a year ago and 1,741,000 two years ago. There was a sharp increase in the volume of Tinged cotton ginned this season but an even sharper decrease in ginnings of Gray cotton. Tinged cotton ginned this season totaled 194,000 bales against 97,000 a year earlier. Gray cotton ginned this season totaled 180,000 bales against 407,000 a year earlier.

• **Rough Preparation**—Cotton reduced in grade because of rough preparation in 1950-51 comprised a higher proportion of total ginnings than in 1949-50. About 3.4 percent of this season's crop was reduced in grade compared with 2.8 percent a year ago. In terms of bales, about 335,000 bales from this year's crop were reduced one or more grades due to rough preparation. A year ago, the total was about 445,000 bales.

• **Average Staple Equals Record**—Upland cotton ginned during the 1950-51 season averaged 32.6 thirty-seconds inches in length, the same as the record average set in 1946. It compares with 32.0 thirty-seconds last season and 32.4 two years ago. The development and extensive planting of improved varieties and the increased proportion of the total crop produced in the far west have resulted in a considerable increase in the average staple length during recent years. The average staple length was maintained or increased in the 1950-51 season in every major cotton producing state with the exception of Missouri, Tennessee and California, with greatest improvement in states in the southeastern area.

Outstanding features of the 1950 crop with respect to staple compared with the preceding crop are (1) the sharp increase in average staple length, (2) substantial reductions in the proportion of cotton 1" and shorter, (3) sharp increases in proportions of the lengths 1-1/32" through 1-3/32", and (4) proportionately more cotton 1⅛" and longer.

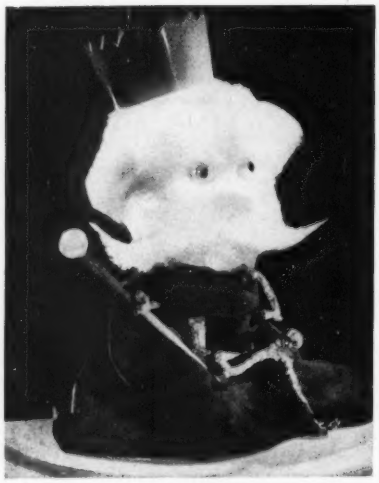
Shorter staple cotton (29/32" and shorter) comprised much smaller proportions of this season's crop. Ginnings of these lengths totaled 1,256,000 bales or 12.7 percent of the total against 3,107,000 bales or 19.6 percent last season. The sharp drop in the volume of cotton ginned in northwest Texas and western Oklahoma, where shorter staples predominate, largely accounts for the decrease in the proportion of these lengths. In the 10 years 1940-49, ginnings of these shorter staples were equivalent to about 15 percent of total ginnings. In the 10 years prior to 1940 these lengths accounted for nearly 40 percent of total ginnings.

Cotton 15/16" through 1" ginned in the 1950-51 season totaled 1,976,000 bales compared with 3,980,000 bales. These lengths were equivalent to 20.0 percent against 25.1 percent a year earlier. Production of these lengths, particularly the cotton stapling 15/16" and 31/32", has decreased in recent years. In the 1945-49 period these staples accounted for 30 percent of total ginnings. For the five years, 1940-44, the average was slightly over 40 percent. In the 1930's ginnings of these lengths were equivalent to about 38 percent of the total.

Cotton 1-1/32" through 1-3/32" ginned this season comprised 64.2 percent of total ginnings compared with 52.8 percent a year earlier. About 6,316,000 bales of these lengths were ginned from the 1950 crop against 8,422,000 bales last season. There has been a substantial increase in the proportion of these lengths in total ginnings during the past 20 years. Ginnings of these lengths accounted for nearly 54 percent of total ginnings in the 1945-49 period, about 38 percent in the 1940-44 period, and about 20 percent in the 1930's.

Long staple upland (1⅛" and longer) ginned this season accounted for a slightly larger proportion of the crop than last season. Ginnings of the longer lengths totaled 294,000 bales or 3.1 percent of the total against 396,000 bales or 2.5 percent last season. There has been a downward trend in the proportion of these longer lengths. Ginnings of these lengths were equivalent to 2.3 percent of the total in the five years 1945-49; 5.1 percent in 1940-44; and 6.1 percent in 1930-39.

• **American-Egyptian**—Over half of this year's crop was in Grades No. 1 and 1½. About one-third of the crop was in Grades No. 2 and 2½. Only five percent was Grade 4 and lower. Nearly two-thirds of the 1950 crop stapled 1½ inches or longer and all but two percent of the crop stapled 1⅜" and longer. The 1950 crop was nearly 15 times larger than the 1949 crop.



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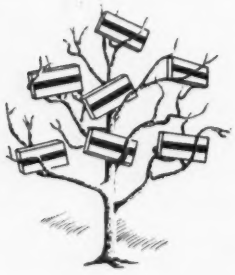

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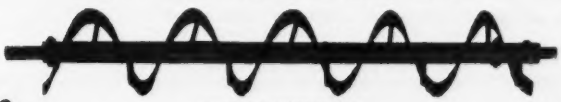
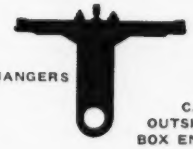


RIBBON CONVEYOR

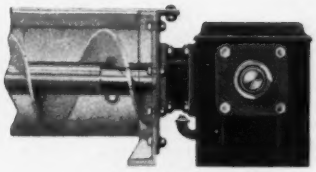
FABRICATED STEEL BOX END WITH CONTINENTAL SKF PILLOW BLOCK, AND SPLIT DUST SEAL GLAND

COUPLINGS



HANGERS

CAST IRON OUTSIDE PATTERN BOX END WITH FEET



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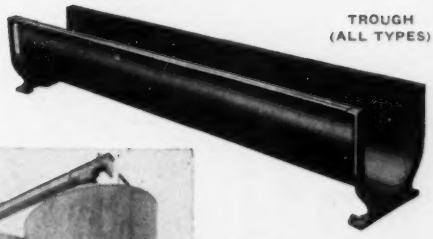
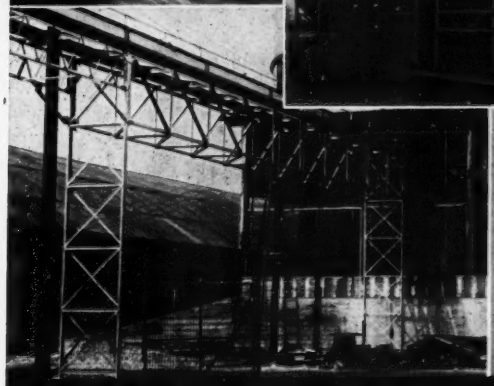
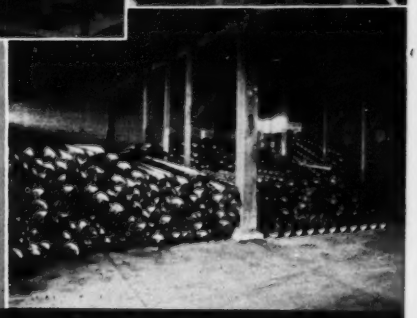


TROUGH (ALL TYPES)

CG-5005





Industrial Division **CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY** Birmingham, Alabama

With One Addition

Alabama Ginners Rename Officers

■ O. R. Hipp is additional vice-president elected at Birmingham meeting March 29. Sam High, P. M. Lightfoot and Lawrence Ennis, Jr., are continued in office.

All officers of the Alabama Cotton Ginners' Association were reelected and another vice-president was added to the official body of the association at its twenty-sixth annual meeting and business clinic March 29 in Birmingham.

Senator Sam High, Ashville, is president of the association. P. M. Lightfoot, Tuskegee, was renamed vice-president and treasurer and Lawrence Ennis, Jr., Auburn, was continued as secretary. The additional vice-president is O. R. Hipp, Andalusia.

• **Stewart Says Bankers Are Important to 1951 Goal**—Bankers are determining factors in whether the nation produces the 16 million bales of cotton it needs this year, Frank Stewart, Alabama commissioner of agriculture, Montgomery, said at the meeting. Farmers must be able to borrow money for fertilizers and insecticides, he warned, if the 1951 production goal is to be reached.

Declaring that his department is not now able to do the work it should with insecticides or in seed inspection, he asked the ginners for support to make funds available to the department for that work. The funds are collected from inspection fees.

• **Alabama Needs Cotton, Says Lawson**—Cotton is the backbone of Alabama's agricultural economy, declared James L. Lawson, assistant director, Alabama Extension Service, Auburn, and farmers should not make too drastic changes from cotton to livestock. He commended the work being done by ginners to promote cotton in the state, including sponsorship of one-variety cotton programs.

R. H. McIntosh, general manager of the Alabama State Fair, Birmingham, was ill and unable to speak to the ginners as scheduled.

• **Bennett Discusses New Ginning Practices** — Advancements in ginning practices were discussed by Charles A. Bennett, regional engineer, USDA Cotton Ginning Investigations, Stoneville, Miss.

"Laboratory-Test and Field-Study Information of Interest to Alabama Ginners" is the title of the talk given by Francis L. Gerdes, in charge of the Stoneville Laboratory, PMA Research and Testing Division. (See page 14 of this issue for complete text of Mr. Gerdes' address.—EDITOR).

• **Ruffin Speaks on Insect Control** — Recommendations for insect control in 1951 were discussed by W. A. Ruffin, Alabama extension entomologist, Auburn.

• **Heidelberg Represents Cotton Council**—F. H. Heidelberg, National Cotton Council field representative, Huntsville, reported on Council activities and plans for the year.

• **Directors**—Joe Poole, Butler Springs, was added to the Board of Directors of the ginners' association to succeed Morris Segrest, Tallassee. Other directors are: J. A. Thompson, Troy; N. B. Ware, Tuscumbia; P. R. Underwood, Huntsville; F. W. Hurston, Cullman; W. J. Chandler, Moundville; J. E. Walker, Tuscaloosa; T. P. Bradford, Altoona; C. D. Patterson, Decatur; Ralph Norman, Fort Deposit; Sam Englehart, Shorter; H. E. Donalson, Opp; Harry Nance, Huntsville; Mims Webb, Demopolis; Claude Tindel, Graceville, Fla.; M. M. Paschall, Uniontown; and J. B. Barnett, Monroeville.

President High was named director of the National Cotton Ginners' Association to succeed Mr. Patterson. National Cotton Council directors are Mr. Patterson, Mr. High and Mr. Lightfoot. Alternate Council directors are W. D. Claybrook, Mason Paschall and Mr. Donalson.

California Plants Seed Delinted With Acid

This year, for the first time, acid delinted cotton seed is being planted in California, producers in Fresno County report.

Thousands of acres of desert land that has never before felt the plow and many more thousands of acres previously devoted to production of alfalfa and row crops are being planted to cotton in the San Joaquin Valley, and even in some southern California and Sacramento Valley areas.

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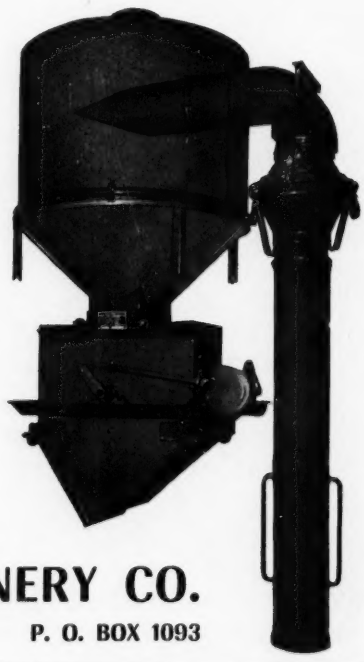
Designed for unloading peanuts, soy beans, grains, tung nuts and castor beans without breakage; it also handles cottonseed perfectly. It requires only 1/3 h.p. to operate, a considerable saving in power over the standard screw type discharge — power that can be used to increase unloading capacity.



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Colored Product Is Okay

Four States Remove Margarine Bans

Bills removing prohibitions against the sale of colored margarine have been enacted thus far this year by the legislatures of four states—Connecticut, Delaware, Oregon and Wyoming.

This leaves only 10 states which now ban the sale of colored margarine and brings to 18 the number of states which have abolished such restrictions since 1944.

A survey of developments in state legislatures throughout the country further reveals that bills to legalize yellow margarine were killed in Montana, New York and Vermont, and are currently pending in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Other types of bills relating to margarine regulation and taxation also have been raised as issues in a number of states this year and are still pending in several, including California, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Nebraska.

A bill to permit state institutions to serve margarine was unanimously passed by the Kansas Senate only to be killed by the House Agriculture Committee. Under present Kansas law, the state is required to serve butter at its institutions.

South Dakota's House of Representatives killed a Senate-approved bill which would have repealed the state's margarine tax of 10 cents a pound. Idaho's legislature rejected a bill to prohibit the sale of colored margarine. Yellow margarine now is sold in Idaho with a 10-cent tax.

Dairy interests are waging a strong fight against proposed Pennsylvania legislation to remove the state's 50-year-old ban on the sale of colored margarine. Representatives of the Pennsylvania State Grange and the State Agriculture Department recently asserted that "repeal of the colored margarine ban would open the door to the breakdown of all pure food laws." Abolition of the color ban is being sought by the Pennsylvania Women's Committee for Yellow Margarine, a consumer group representing women's organizations.

A similar controversy over the margarine color issue is heading for a showdown in the Illinois legislature, which also is considering a bill to rescind the present state statutory provision which limits use of margarine in state institutions to 25 percent of food fat needs. Repeal of the Illinois law banning retail sale of yellow margarine was urged by Governor Stevenson in his message to the state lawmakers at the start of their 1951 session.

Pending in California is a bill which would require margarine manufacturers to report their production to the State Agriculture Department for use in compiling statistics.

A pending bill in Minnesota would boost the license fee paid by sellers or manufacturers of margarine from $1 to $3, while another measure would increase the margarine license fee from $1 to $5. Still another Minnesota proposal would require restaurants serving margarine to post notices to that effect and to slice the margarine into triangular-shaped patties before serving.

Introduced in the Massachusetts legislature was a bill to increase from 50 cents to $5 the annual registration fee for margarine retailers. Margarine interests contend the measure would be grossly unfair to both distributors and consumers.

A new tax of five cents a pound would be imposed on margarine under terms of a bill introduced in the Nebraska legislature. It was pointed out at a hearing on the Nebraska proposal that other states have a higher tax on margarine. Minnesota and South Dakota collect 10 cents a pound, Wisconsin 15 cents and Iowa five cents, it was noted. The Nebraska tax proposal was strongly opposed by consumer spokesmen and welfare workers.

The bill repealing Connecticut's ban against the sale of colored margarine moved quickly through the legislature with little opposition. The similar bills in Delaware, Oregon and Wyoming were enacted only after protracted controversy, however.

States which still prohibit the sale of colored margarine are: Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

Brannan Adds Barnes And Garst to Staff

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced the addition to his staff of Alfred R. Barnes and Jonathan Garst, two farmers and former Department officials, who will work on supply problems connected with farm machinery, fertilizer, insecticides and other equipment essential to farm production and food distribution.

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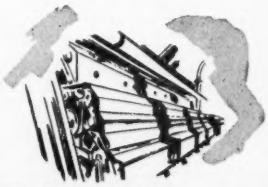

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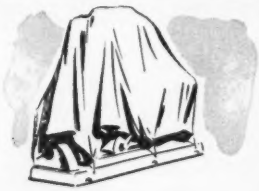
GULFLUBE MOTOR OIL H.D.—high quality heavy-duty detergent oil for lubrication of Diesel engines.



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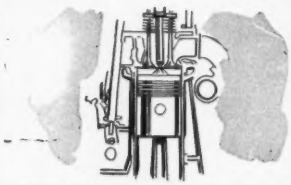

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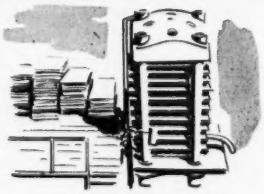

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PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS

Area Is Expanded—

Southern Laboratory to Serve Tennessee and North Carolina

■ **Enlargement of service area is announced at conference with experiment station workers. Cotton is principal subject of research discussed at conference.**

TENNESSEE and North Carolina have been added to the nine-state agricultural area served by USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory since its creation in 1938, it was announced in New Orleans by Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief, Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, at the 1951 conference of state experiment station and Southern Laboratory research workers, held to strengthen cooperative relations on agricultural investigations from breeding through the end-use of crops.

About 50 persons, including a number from the Agricultural Research Administration in Washington, attended the conference, held March 19-21.

Tennessee and North Carolina were formerly in the area served by the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory in Philadelphia. The change in regions is being made because agricultural interests in North Carolina and Tennessee are so closely related to those of the Cotton Belt states already being served by the New Orleans Laboratory, Dr. Hilbert explained. The area includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico.

• **Dr. Fisher Summarizes Developments**—Although cotton was the principal subject discussed by the research workers, Dr. C. H. Fisher, director of the laboratory, touched on other commodities in his summary of crop utilization research in the South for the past year.

He named three developments of the laboratory—a cotton opening machine for use in textile mills, maleo-pimaric acid from pine gum, and a new anti-oxidant termed conidendrol—which are in commercial use, or soon will be. Several other developments are now being evaluated by industry for possible commercial applications, he said. These include an improved cottonseed meal, calcium carbonate to prevent explosive hazards in candy molding, terpene hydroperoxides for use in synthetic rubber production, acetylated cotton for laundry press pad covers, soluable cotton yarn, a chemical treatment that makes cotton harder to soil and easier to clean, and tightly-woven fabrics which resist the penetration of air and water.

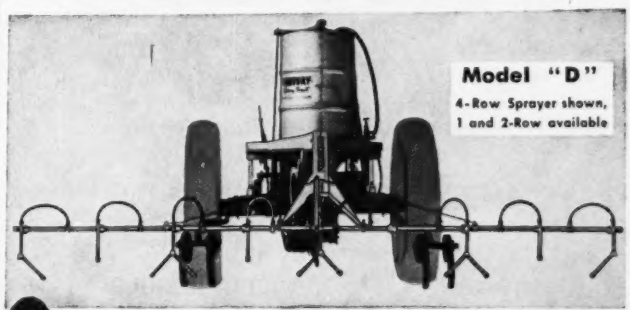
Ralph A. Rusca of the laboratory's Cotton Mechanical Processing Division described the new cotton opener and the tightly-woven fabrics in detail. M. L. Karon of the Protein and Carbohydrate Division traced the development of cottonseed meals that can be fed freely to hogs and chickens.

• **Laboratory Studies Fiber Properties**—Other speakers revealed new information obtained recently on fiber properties as they are related to cotton breeding, ginning, processing and utilization, pointing out the need for greater recognition of factors other than grade and staple length in buying and using cotton.

L. A. Fiori summarized an unusual study the laboratory has made of the relationship between cotton's fineness and the physical properties of spun yarns. The study was conducted in such a way that fineness was the only variable property. John J. Brown reported a similar study of fiber strength.

J. F. O'Kelly of the Mississippi Experiment Station, State College, Miss., reviewed the efforts of plant breeders to develop higher-yielding strains of the cottons that have unusually desirable properties, including high strength and long staple. This is still a challenging problem, he said.

Fiber properties such as fineness and maturity exert great influence on the nepping characteristics of cotton, but improvements can be obtained by proper



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$ Spray any time during the day — windy or not!

$ Poison and cultivate — all at the same time!

Dealers' Sprayer sales should equal or better duster sales in 1951, according to a December, 1950, survey of leading Southern farm implement distributors.

Model "D" fits standard tractors — Universal type mount; all brackets and braces included. Mounts with or without cultivator.

Ruggedly Constructed — Tractor-seat control of pressure and flow; direct-drive, power take-off pump develops pressures to 125 lbs.; 3-way filtering. Adjustable to any row spacing from 18 to 21 inches or 36 to 42 inches. Boom height adjusts quickly from 12 to 60 inches above ground. Tank mount included.

Competitively Priced — Outstanding appearance. Sells fast on "Better Performance."

Sell a Complete Sprayer Line—Century makes 1, 2, 4, 6, and 10-row Sprayers (5-ft. to 33-ft. booms); tractor, trailer, truck models; units to mount with a cultivator; hand spray gun model. Prices from $99.50 F.O.B. factory.

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handling of the cotton during cleaning and carding, said Elliott B. Grover of the School of Textiles, North Carolina State College, which has made a special study of the problems recently under a Research and Marketing Act contract. Mr. Grover displayed a new device his group developed to facilitate the counting of neps.

E. H. Pressley of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Tucson, Ariz., inventor of the Pressley fiber testing machine, pointed out the need for equipment to determine the nepping tendencies of different cottons. The measurement of fiber properties by modern techniques can greatly speed the work of the cotton breeder, he said.

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• Dr. Leonard Smith Describes Utilization Studies—A special feature on the conference program was a talk by Dr. Leonard Smith, director of utilization research, National Cotton Council, Washington, D. C., who described the program of his organization on improving the utilization of cotton lint. Dr. Smith recently was appointed a collaborator to advise the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry on the cotton research program of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

R. J. Cheatham, head of the Cotton Mechanical Processing Division, and A. M. DuPre', Jr., special assistant to the director, described the laboratory's organization and facilities for cotton research.

Rio Grande Valley Cotton Contest Plans Are Made

A committee of the Rio Grande Valley Farm Bureau has approved a total of $600 in prizes for FFA and 4-H Club boys entering a 1951 cotton contest. Plans for the contest were completed at a meeting held at Mercedes, Texas late in March.

Contestants must be FFA or 4-H Club members attending school. They must plant at least two acres of cotton and it must be part of their FFA or 4-H project. Prizes will be awarded only if five or more entries are received. First prize for irrigated land will be $150, and a similar prize will be awarded for the one growing the most cotton and keeping the best records on dry land operations. Prizes for second place will be $100 in both irrigated and dry land contests and third prizes will be $50 each. A special prize of $100 is being offered in the dry land contest.

In addition to winning first place, the winner and his sponsor will receive an all-expense trip to either the national FFA convention or the State Fair of Texas this fall, and the winner, if a 4-H Club boy, will have his choice of a trip to the district 4-H Club encampment or the Fair.

Brannan Demotes Trigg; Geissler Heads PMA

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan has announced the transfer of Ralph S. Trigg from administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and president of the Commodity Credit Corporation to the position of special assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture in charge of CCC affairs.

Gus F. Geissler, who has been manager of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, has been named PMA administrator.

Secretary Brannan has also transferred Frank W. Woolley from the position of deputy PMA administrator to that of special assistant to the Secretary for CCC affairs. Harold K. Hill, formerly assistant PMA administrator for production, has been named deputy PMA administrator.

Embargo May be Short

The embargo on exports of Mexican cotton, reimposed on March 14 because of depleted stocks, is expected to be removed soon after the new crop begins to arrive on the market early in July.

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By FRED BAILEY
and DON LERCH
Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

BAILEY

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• **The "Area of Production" Hearings**—Agricultural and labor representatives agreed at public hearings ending this week that there is need for a re-definition of "area of production," but that was about as far as agreement went.

Agricultural spokesmen were unanimous in recommending that the definition be re-written to liberalize the exemption provisions. Spokesmen for organized labor, however, argued for a tightening of the exemptions provisions under the Wage & Hour Law.

The hearings were called by the Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Labor Department to hear evidence as to whether a change in the definition should be considered. Consensus of those who attended the hearings is that the Department will decide to hold hearings later this year looking toward development of a new definition.

The decision on whether to recommend hearings on re-definition will be held in abeyance for 30 days, to permit the filing of briefs. After that the hearing panel presided over by Nathan Rubenstein of the Wage & Hour Division will make a report to William R. McComb, chief of the Division. Officials predicted it will be at least two or three months before a decision on further hearings will be made.

At any rate, even if everything moves along smoothly, there appears little chance that the Department will make a change in the present definition in time to make it applicable this year.

Observers who have kept in close touch with the hearings believe that the Department has in mind one of two courses. First, to re-write the definition to remove some of the points which might weaken their case in defending it in a test before the U.S. Supreme Court. Second, to build a record of wide disagreement in order to back up a request to Congress for abolishing most agricultural processing exemptions.

It is the general opinion, apparently shared by at least some members of the hearing panel, that the present definition as it applies to population size will be invalidated if and when it gets to a Superme Court test. It is recalled that the Court, in the Holly-Hill case, threw out the 7-employee limitation but did not specifically pass on the population definition.

The representatives of cotton producers, ginners, warehousemen and compressors are in unanimous agreement in proposing a re-definition of the area of production. John H. Davis, Decatur, Ala., president of the State Bonded Warehouse & Storage Co., speaking for the other similar associations, testified that there was general agreement among the cotton associations that "the only definition which will or can be in full accord with the language and intent of Congress is:

"The area of production of cotton consists of all counties in which cotton is grown."

One of the requirements of the current definition, Davis pointed out, is that a warehouse or compress-warehouse plant or cotton gin, in order to comply with the definition, during the preceding month must not have received more than five percent of its total receipts from points more than certain airline distances from the establishment, or from points of 2,500 or greater population.

"This test, also, is unreasonable, unrealistic and completely impractical," Davis said. He pointed out that in numerous instances the farmer and the location of his farm are not known to the warehouseman. Cotton, he pointed out, may change hands several times before being placed in a particular warehouse, thus making such tracing virtually impossible.

"While, in theory, each bale could be traced back to the farm of its origin, the effort, expense, and man-hours required for the effort would very effectively prohibit this procedure," Davis said.

Stephen Pace, former member of Congress from Georgia, argued for cotton cooperatives that the 10-mile limitation on gins was completely indefensible. He pointed out that there are only about one-quarter as many gins as there were 20 years ago and that some gins are forced to turn away cotton in order to maintain their exemption under the present definition.

"Many farmers," Pace pointed out, "would prefer to haul their cotton more than 10 miles to reach a modern gin which is equipped to turn out a grade that brings anywhere from $5 to $20 a bale more than when handled by an inferior gin. The present law makes it impossible for them to do so."

Other agricultural interests pointed out that the present definition applies equally to all types of agricultural processing and that this is unworkable. The same definitions which could be used for fruits and vegetables, for example, could not be made to apply fairly to cotton. Witnesses for all the agricultural groups agreed that there is need for different definitions for the different commodities.

Opinion of those who followed the hearings is that the Wage & Hour Division will, eventually, attempt to rewrite the definition to permit as few exemptions as possible. They base this belief on the known influence of organized labor at the Department.

• **Chief Washington Question Mark — Why PMA Shakeup?**—Top Washington farm mystery is what was behind the sudden and dramatic shakeup of top production officials in the Agriculture Department. Only a sketchy and vague official explanation has been given for swinging of the official ax which chopped off three heads.

Victims of the purge were PMA Administrator and CCC President Ralph Trigg; his chief deputy, Frank Wooley, and Assistant Administrator John I. Thompson. The ax fell without warning. None of the three had any advance hint that their necks were to be put on the chopping block.

All sorts of conclusions and guesses are being made on the basis of the background of the men named to succeed Trigg, Wooley and Tompson. The most immediately apparent similarity is that all three new men came up through the AAA and PMA ranks and are key members of the group which wants a more powerful PMA system, with the reins in Washington hands.

Already there are moves which point toward making PMA the tail that wags the dog. The name of a fourth man figures prominently in speculation as to what is up. He is Undersecretary Clarence McCormick, mastermind of the reorganization plan which preceded the sacking of Trigg & Co.

PMA is being built into the most powerful single government agency in Washington dealing with farmers. Virtually all USDA action programs now are concentrated under PMA supervision. These include production planning and controls, price supports and CCC, ACP payments, marketing orders and agreements, crop insurance, allocation of production supplies and, now, soil conservation.

It may be only a good story, but they tell around the Department of a recent PMA press release which began: "The PMA and the Department of Agriculture . . ." True or false, the story is indicative of how the new buildup of PMA is viewed by some Department officials.

• **Farm Leaders Fear Powerful PMA**—Farm leaders who keep in touch with what is going on back of the scenes in Washington are fretting over the latest developments in the Agriculture Department. They are frankly afraid of a powerful PMA as a rival to their influence in Washington.

McCormick, apparently with the consent if not with the assistance of Brannan, is launched on a course that points to reliance on PMA committees as the arm, eyes and ears of the Department in all matters dealing directly with farmers. Recently created state and county Agricultural Defense Mobilization Committees have broader powers than ever before.

Some PMA officials long have advocated the building up of the committees as a semi-government setup that could replace farm organizations as the accepted spokesman for farmers. Farm leaders are ready to battle any move in that direction.

• **Brannan-Kline Feud Continues** — The Hatfields and McCoys are sissies when it came to feuding. The real McCoy is the cloak and daggers battle going on between Secretary Brannan and Farm Bureau President Allan Kline. It has Washington agog.

Latest development is the omission of Kline from the President's new Defense Mobilization Policy Board. Mr. Truman named the heads of the Grange, Farmers Union and National Council of Farmer

Cooperatives, but left Kline out in the cold. Instead, he named Ray B. Wiser, president of the California Farm Bureau.

It is reported, but cannot be confirmed, that Brannan, after long hesitation, finally sent Kline's name to the White House. The President, so the story goes, rejected it with a remark concerning Kline which he usually reserves for a radio commentator he doesn't like.

Farm leaders think the Brannan-Kline feud may have some bearing on the PMA buildup. They fear he might attempt to use it to destroy the Farm Bureau, or at least whittle it down to his size. Even the rival farm organizations would strongly oppose that.

• **Epic Battle Looms in Farm Ceilings**—Farm feuding and the PMA buildup will be pushed into the background as the farm groups attempt to form a united front in opposition to the drive to get farm products under ceilings at below parity. Brannan has promised that, despite Administration pressures, he will back the farm organizations.

The battle will be for high stakes. Stabilization officials say they intend to risk the entire price control program, if necessary, in an attempt to get at farm prices below parity. Farm leaders say they had rather see the whole stabilization program in hades than surrender the parity principle.

Wrathful cotton spokesmen are whetting their knives to cut Price Administrator DiSalle down to size. Livestock producers also hope to get in a few good licks at DiSalle. One thing seems certain, the fight over renewal of the Defense Production Act isn't going to be any Sunday picnic affair.

Stabilization Director Eric Johnston, attempting to soften up farmer opposition to ceilings below parity, recently dangled the promise of government subsidies before the farm leaders. He got a flat and emphatic response: "You can go to blazes with that one."

• **Plans for Smaller Crops Shock Officials**—When farmers reported they intend to plant several million fewer acres in spring crops this year government officials were shocked and amazed. They were willing, for the first time, to unplug their ears and listen to what farm leaders had been trying to tell them for months.

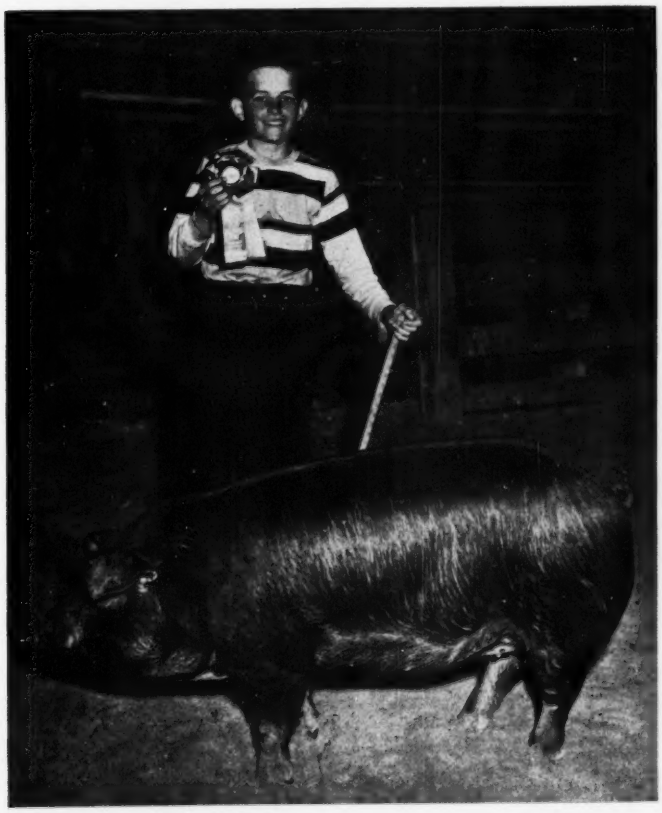
They were willing to recognize that farm production cannot be directed from Washington by merely pressing "on" and "off" buttons. They conceded that government machinery geared for years to reduce production cannot be reversed to get more production by the waving of some magic wand in Washington.

Farmers, they admitted, must make their plans based on land, labor and production facilities. Only the land was there. Government policies and programs raised at least serious doubts as to the others. It has been difficult for controllers with a city background to recognize that the needs of agriculture must first be met if agriculture is to meet the needs of the nation.

Some draft officials, for example, operated on the theory that anyone with two hands and two legs can farm successfully. They ridiculed the idea that farming takes special skills and that those skills can come only from training and experience.

Farm leaders since last fall have pleaded again and again for legislation to remove immigration bars which close the borders to many thousands of foreign workers eager to work on U.S. farms. The Labor Department, under organized labor influence, has fought to block that legislation.

It was not until after the low planting intentions report that Defense Production authorities, when called on the carpet before the House Agriculture Committee, agreed to classify agriculture as an "essential" industry to receive allocations of machinery, fertilizer and other scarce materials. But that was too late to have much effect this year. They are seeking, however, to place the blame on farmers.



Exhibits Champion Porker

LEO GERDES, JR., 11-year-old 4-H Club member from Stoneville, Miss., is shown above with his reserve champion Duroc sow at the tenth annual Delta Livestock Fair in Greenwood, Miss., last month. Leo is the son of Francis L. (Leo) Gerdes, in charge, Stoneville Cotton Laboratory, Research and Testing Division, PMA Cotton Branch.

Mexico Extends Cotton Planting Period

The cotton planting season on the Mexican side of the Lower Rio Grande Valley has been extended from March 31 to April 15 because of recent rains which made further planting favorable. The Mexican planting season is fixed by agreement with the adjacent cotton area in Texas to help fight cotton insects.

Secretary of Agriculture Nazario Ortiz Garza said that rains had permitted farmers to sow "temporary crops" over 495,000 acres outside the irrigated area in the Matamoros, Reynosa and San Miguel regions.

Financial circles in Mexico are predicting that nation will market a record cotton crop, perhaps as much as 1,400,000 bales, this year. Factors expected to contribute to a larger crop are the extended cotton growing territories now open in Matamoros, Lower California and Chihuahua; a privately sponsored campaign against cotton pests in northern Mexico; U.S. restrictions on cotton exports, making a wider market available to Mexican cotton; government cooperation in credits for cotton growing; and a treasury ministry guarantee that export taxes on cotton will not be raised.

Fifty airplanes have been contracted for spraying insecticides on cotton near Matamoros in the private campaign to control insects.

• **The state winner in Georgia's five-acre cotton contest for 1950 produced 11 bales on five acres.**

Texas Ginners

(Continued from Page 26)

schools in any district can be closed during the harvest season if parents so desire so that their children can work in agriculture without violating the child labor laws.

Analyses which are being made in the Stoneville Cotton Laboratory and in commercial spinning mills of the effect on cotton spinning quality of lint cleaners used in gins in various sections of the Cotton Belt were discussed by F. L. Gerdes, in charge of the laboratory. He said that some of the mill tests have been delayed and that complete data on the experimental work is not yet available.

Henry Le Blanc of the Texas Employment Commission, Austin, described the commission's work in finding farm labor when and where it is needed and the sources from which seasonal labor is drawn.

• **Committee Reports**—The Texas ginners' association accepted unanimously the report of the insurance committee and that of the finance committee, which showed the association to be in excellent financial condition.

President Fortenberry explained the absence of a report from the resolutions committee, as the association's board had already sent expressions of condolence to Mrs. Horace Hayden on the death of her husband, who was executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association. Members of the Texas association stood in silent tribute to Mr. Hayden and voted that the board's action be spread upon the association's minutes.

The convention also expressed a rising vote of thanks to President Fortenberry for his "unselfish and untiring" work during the last year and voted appreciation to Executive Vice-President Stilley for "the highly competent manner in which he had handled association finances."

• **Entertainment**—More than 4,000 ginners, their families and guests attended the two-hour stage show, "Kotten Kapers," presented at Fair Park Auditorium the evening of April 3 by the Gin Machinery & Supply Association, which provides all entertainment for the ginners' convention each year.

Each business session was opened with a sing-song led by Ford Boyd of the National Cotton Council's staff, Memphis, and other entertainment.

Even the standing room in the convention hall was crowded for the cotton style show put on April 3 by Sanger Bros., Dallas department show, following a luncheon for ladies attending the convention. Supposedly provided especially for the ladies, the style show had an audience with more men than women in it. But the luncheon and bus tour of the city which preceded it were strictly for the ladies, and a record crowd overflowed the Lakewood Country Club, where the luncheon was scheduled, and the dining room at Sammy's which was added to the accommodations.

• **National Directors** — Texas directors of the National Cotton Ginners' Association include C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; H. P. Donigan, Brookshire; and Maurice Goodwin, Afton. All were reelected for three-year terms.

Export Allocations Set For Cotton Wastes

In a joint action by USDA and the Department of Commerce, export allocations for both hard and soft cotton wastes have been established for the period from April 1 through July 31. This action was taken under the Defense Production Act of 1950 to conserve essential stocks of these cotton products, and follows similar action taken on Nov. 30, 1950, when an open-end allocation was established for hard wastes and an over-all allocation of 15 million pounds was established for soft wastes for the period from Dec. 1 through March 31. Under the action taken early this month, export allocations for the last four months of the 1950-51 cotton season ending July 31 are: A total allocation of 4,600,000 pounds for all types of hard waste; an over-all allocation of 17,500,000 pounds for cotton card strips, comber waste and all other soft cotton wastes.

No Retirement for Dr. H. H. Bennett

Retention of Dr. Hugh H. Bennett, chief of USDA's Soil Conservation Service, past his retirement date has been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

Dr. Bennett has been with USDA since 1903 as soil chemist and soil surveyor and as chief of the Soil Conservation Service since its establishment in 1935. The veteran of nearly 48 years' service with USDA will be 70 years of age on April 15.

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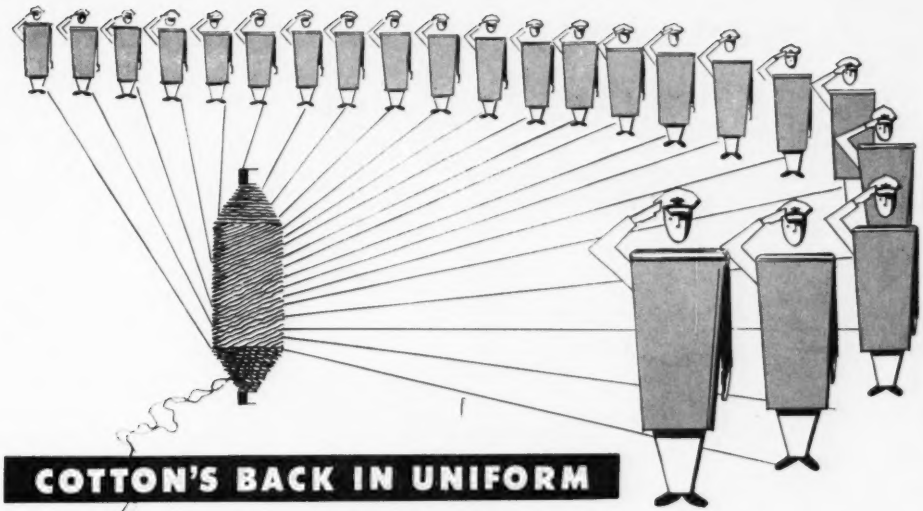

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To emphasize the importance of cotton to national defense, Major General Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army during World War II, said—"were cotton suddenly stripped from our possession, not a single one of our fighting men could continue in action."

The job of supplying our country with sufficient cotton for all its needs in 1951 is a tall one. But whatever the requirements, it is the task and obligation of the cotton farmer and the cotton industry to produce the crop necessary to meet them.

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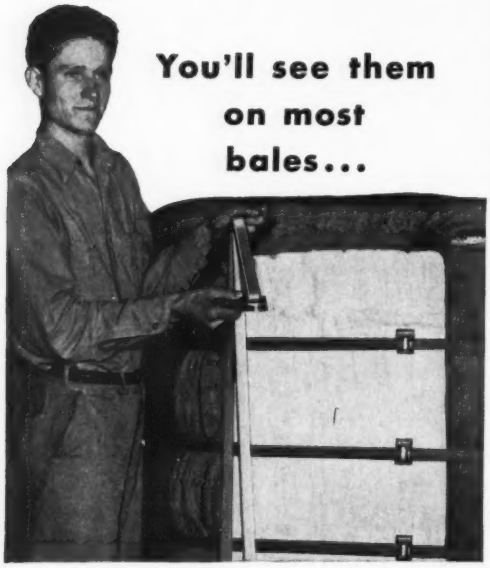

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Conveniently-located warehouses in the Cotton Belt have U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties on hand.

Look for the "T" on the buckle of genuine U·S·S ARROW COTTON TIES

The standard bundle of U·S·S Arrow Cotton Ties contains 30 ties, 11½ feet in length, and 30 buckles. It weighs approximately 45 pounds. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 19 gauge steel.

Special Arrow Ties, 12 feet in length, weigh about 60 pounds per bundle of 30 ties and 30 buckles. Ties are 15/16" wide and approximately No. 18 gauge steel.

High Density Compress Bands are also available 30 ties to the bundle in specified lengths.

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Elected at Biloxi

Temple Heads Valley Processors; W. B. Stone Is Vice-President

Latane Temple, Little Rock, Ark., was elected president of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association at the final session of its seventeenth annual convention at Biloxi, Miss., April 9-10. He succeeds P. T. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn.

The processors selected W. B. Stone, Cairo, Ill., as vice-president and reelected C. E. Garner and M. O. Carter, both of Memphis, Tenn., as secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Directors elected at the meeting are T. F. Horn, R. L. Stigler, P. A. Laws, P. T. Pinckney, T. C. Lee, N. P. Bartmess and J. E. Doherty, Jr.

• **W. D. Lowe Is Speaker**—W. D. Lowe, president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, Jackson, Miss., was the opening speaker at the convention. He stressed the opportunity that the cottonseed crushing industry will have to discuss its problems at the national convention in Palm Beach, Fla., May 14-15-16.

• **Moloney and Moore Discuss NCPA Activities**—John F. Moloney, NCPA economist, Memphis, and Walter B. Moore, assistant director of the national association's Educational Service, Dallas, Texas, were other first-day speakers.

Mr. Moloney discussed operation of the priority system, price controls and price supports as they affect the daily operations of crushing mills.

Raw materials, research and relations with the public were topics discussed by Mr. Moore.

• **Jasspon and Welch Talk on Second Day**—W. H. Jasspon, president, Perkins Oil Company, Memphis, urged the industry to make its views known to government agencies so as to insure policies and programs that are fair and practical. He spoke on the second day of the meeting.

Claude L. Welch, director, Production and Marketing Division, National Cotton Council, Memphis, reviewed problems faced by the industry in producing and marketing a 16-million-bale cotton crop this year.

• **Entertainment**—The annual golf tournament was held on the afternoon of the first day, when a game party for ladies attending the convention was also held. The annual banquet was given that night in the Hurricane Room of the Buena Vista Hotel, which was headquarters for the meeting.

A. E. King, Southwestern Cotton Oil President, Dies March 30

Arthur E. King, vice-president and manager of the Southwestern Cotton Oil Company, Oklahoma City, Okla., passed away in that city March 30. He suffered a stroke about three months ago and had been confined to his home since. Mr. King went with the mill on July 1, 1907 as manager. He was 71 years of age.

Funeral services were held in Oklahoma City March 31, with burial in that city. Survivors include his wife; three sons, Ed L. King, A. E. King, Jr., and Robert W. King, all of Oklahoma City; two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Vick, Jr., Oklahoma City, and Mrs. W. J. Campbell, Amarillo, Texas; one sister, Mabel Murphy, Dallas, Texas; and 10 grandchildren.

Mr. King served as president of the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association for two terms in the 1930's and took a very active part in industry affairs until an affliction put him on crutches and thus seriously restricted his movements. Although he was in a wheel chair the last four years of his life, he was at his desk at the mill for about six hours every day. He never complained about his own affliction and was very sympathetic toward others who suffered.

Mr. King was widely recognized for his ability as an oil mill executive. His mill and the industry he served so long have suffered a serious loss in his passing.

Stamford Mill Installs Delinting Plant

The Stamford Cotton Oil Mill, Stamford, Texas announced this week the installation of a cottonseed delinting plant, which Manager R. R. Kelley terms "an important new service" to the mill's customers. The plant, which opened April 10, will mechanically delint cottonseed, cull and treat them. More and more oil mills are providing this service to the farmer. It is good business for the mills and a real contribution to the Belt-wide move toward more efficient and more profitable cotton production.

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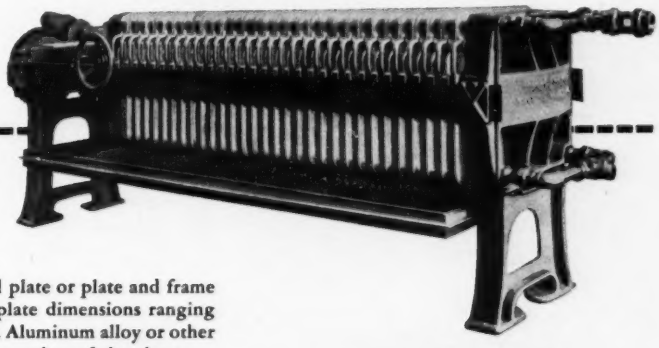
RATE OF FLOW in oil filtering is determined by the type and kind of filter medium you use, and the viscosity, temperature and physical nature of the solids in the oil being filtered. But it is materially speeded by a well-designed filter press, and by a method of filtering designed to make breakdown, cleaning and reassembling periods *shorter.*



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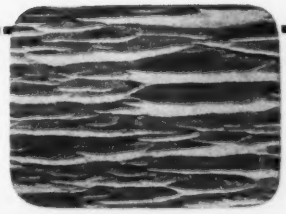

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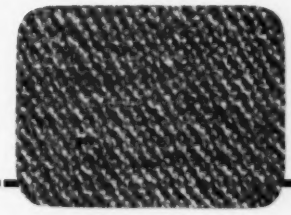

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Sturdy, chain-weave type filter cloth. Fits any pressure type filter press. Order in sizes to fit filter plates. Complete stocks of both Economy filter paper and Valley filter cloth maintained in our Fresno plant, for prompt shipment.

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Cotton Seed from Mexico:

Harvested in March, Now Planted in U.S.

Seed from a cotton crop harvested in Mexico in February and March now is being planted in the U.S.

It's all part of a program designed to reduce by a third or more the time for developing new and improved strains of high quality cottons.

Last fall special test lots of cottonseed were shipped by U.S. plant breeders to the Mexican Agricultural Experiment Sub-station at Iguala, about 125 miles south of Mexico City.

Planting began early in October and was continued until Nov. 27. The crop was tended under the supervision of L. R. Lytton, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, USDA, cotton breeder at the Las Cruces, N. M., field station.

In February and March the cotton was harvested and shipped back to breeders in the U.S. for ginning, treating, and replanting this spring. Next fall the U.S. crop will be harvested and the seed shipped to Mexico where the process will be repeated.

Through such a program it is hoped that inter-specific cross cottons and new triple-hybrids, as well as refinements of extra long staples, may be made commercially available three to four years earlier than was anticipated originally.

Successful commercial development of these cottons will greatly improve cotton's competitive position, since some of the varieties possess high tensile strength, luster and other desirable qualities.

The breeding project also offers hope for improvements in American-Egyptian cottons and that this country some day may be self-sufficient in the production of these extra long staples.

The program is sponsored jointly by major U.S. private breeders, cotton state agricultural experiment stations, USDA and the National Cotton Council.

Mechanization Conference Committee to Meet

The steering committee for the fifth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference will meet at the Skirvin Hotel in Oklahoma City April 20.

Plans for a long range program of cotton mechanization and problems brought about by the current national mobilization effort will be studied by the group.

Included on the committee are representatives of the farm equipment industry, land grant colleges, experiment stations, extension services and the cotton industry.

Committee members are: Robert A. Jones, Chicago, executive secretary, Farm Equipment Institute; R. W. Merrill, Moline, Ill., agricultural engineer, Deere & Co.; F. W. Jenks, Chicago, vice-president, International Harvester Co.; W. A. Roberts, Milwaukee, Minn., president, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co.; P. H. Noland, Louisville, Ky., president, B. F. Avery & Sons; A. W. Turner, Beltsville, Md., assistant chief in charge of agricultural engineering, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, USDA; Dr. Frank J. Welch, State College, Miss., dean and director, School of Agriculture and Exepriment Station; George B. Nutt, Clemson, S. C., head, agricultural engineering department, South Carolina Experiment Station; H. P. Smith, Texas A. & M. College, department of agricultural engineering; W. E. Meek, Stoneville, Miss., senior agricultural engineer, Delta Branch Experiment Station; Dr. C. R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., president and managing director, Delta & Pine Land Co.; S. P. Lyle, Washington, in charge agricultural section, U.S. Extension Service; and Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director, production and marketing division, National Cotton Council.

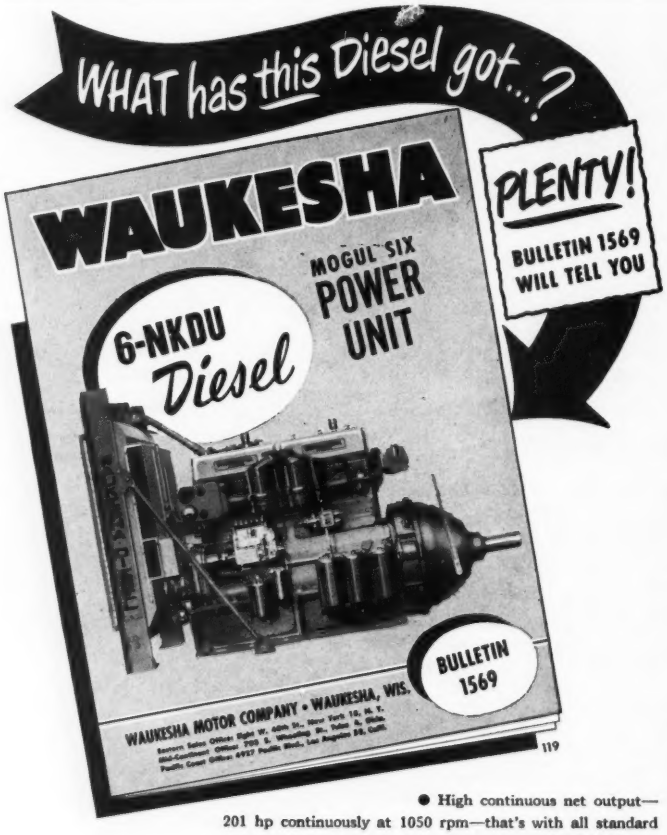
200 Oil Mills Distribute "1951 Feeding Practices"

A letter of appreciation from A. L. Ward, director, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas, to the more than 200 oil mill managers who have distributed the "1951 Feeding Practices" also reminds them that copies of the bulletin are still available and that distribution of it this spring and summer will "help to move cottonseed products now and next fall."

"It is especially gratifying that so many of you have continued to carry on this good public relations in spite of the fact that you have had a short crop and little difficulty in selling your products," Mr. Ward wrote. "We believe that this policy will pay you dividends in the future when you have larger feed supplies to move."

SKF Advertising Manager, Robert C. Byler, Dies

Announcement has been received of the death of Robert C. Byler, advertising manager of SKF Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Byler had been with this firm for many years and was well acquainted throughout the trade. This publication joins with his many other friends in extending sympathy to his family and business associates.



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Cotton and Cottonseed

Committee Studies Research Problems

■ **Resolution urges "strongest cotton and cottonseed research and marketing program consistent with the mobilization effort."**

After reviewing USDA's entire research marketing service and education programs concerning cotton and cottonseed at a meeting in Washington late in March, the Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee of the PMA adopted a resolution urging USDA and other federal and state agencies "to make every effort to develop and maintain in this country the strongest cotton and cottonseed research and marketing program consistent with the mobilization effort."

Although recognizing the need for curtailment of many federal expenditures during the national emergency, the commitee expressed the belief "that every proposed curtailment should be appraised in its relationship to the defense program. The nation's strategy for defense depends heavily upon further important increases in productivity per man-hour in the whole economy, continuing year by year throughout the indefinite future. Our past record of steadily rising productivity has been built upon the constant development of new knowledge and new methods through research."

• **Research Necessary for Increased Production**—"If we are to supply the rapid increase of productivity which will be needed over the years ahead," the committee stated, "we certainly must not relax our emphasis on research. Industry recognizes this fact and is confidently expected to increase greatly its expenditures on research during the emergency period. Agriculture cannot make its proper contribution to the national defense unless agricultural research goes forward at an equal pace."

In reviewing USDA's over-all cotton and cottonseed program, the committee recommended that certain segments of work now under way be strengthened, and indicated which phases of work might be reduced, if necessary, in order to do this. The advisory group gave particular attention to, and for the most part approved, a number of revisions in the Department's cotton utilization research program designed to gear it more closely to the defense effort.

The committee spent one day of its three-day meeting at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md., where members saw and discussed with research people there some of the research that is currently under way, including home economics research on textiles, research on insects and insecticides, the toxocology of pesticides, cotton diseases, and research intended to reduce pre-harvest weather damage to cotton.

• **Production Gets Research Priorities**—Several new or additional lines of work were recommended for initiation as soon as possible by the advisory group. With respect to production those given highest priority were: (1) Collect data and information that can be used as a basis for determining the place of cotton in an efficient pattern of agricultural production during the mobilization effort; (2) study the basic factors which affect cotton leaf response to different types of defoliants; (3) develop inter-species cotton; and (4) evaluate as quickly as possible the genetic behavior of wild and cultivated cotton strains as a means of getting new and improved properties in American cotton.

• **More Information Asked on Fiber Utilization**—In the field of cotton fiber utilization, the following new or additional lines of work were given high priority: (1) Make an evaluation of inter-species cottons; (2) determine the effect of yarn and fabric construction on the physical properties of our more commonly used fabrics; (3) study the processing of partially acetylated raw cotton; and (4) conduct research on the compressional properties of cotton bulk fiber. Regarding cottonseed research, it was recommended that more information be obtained about so-called liquid-liquid fractionation in the processing of cottonseed oil, and that a study be made of methods, facilities and engineering costs of delinting cottonseed at oil mills.

• **Marketing Studies Suggested** — New or additional lines of work recommended in the field of cotton fiber marketing include the following: (1) Investigate the possibility of using machines for recording and tabulating cotton classification data; (2) study the causes of fires at cotton gins, compresses, warehouses, etc., as a basis for reducing losses from such fires; and (3) adapt and test improved ginning equipment and methods at different locations. Marketing research on cottonseed and cottonseed products should be initiated as soon as possible, the committee believes, to: (1) develop equipment for automatically sampling cottonseed during ginning; and (2) conduct a pilot study to develop new basic information on production, stocks, shipments, utilization and prices of oilseeds, fats and oils, and their products.

Members attending the meeting were: Harry Caldwell, master, North Carolina

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WHO ARE THE READERS?
The paid subscribers to The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press are cotton ginners and oilseed processors from California to the Carolinas. Total distribution (June 30, 1950) was 7113. This includes approximately 85% of the active cotton gins in the nation, plus complete coverage of the processors of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed, and tung nuts.
ADVERTISING ACCEPTANCE?
For 52 years leading industrial firms have used The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press to promote the sale of machinery, power units, auxiliary equipment and supplies. This publication is now in the unusual but gratifying position of being the only magazine which exclusively serves the cotton ginning and oilseed processing industries. This field represents an invested capital of $750,000,000 . . . ten percent of which ($75,000,000) is spent each year for replacements, repairs, and new equipment.
EDITORIAL COVERAGE?
Covering not only current news of the industry, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press reports on new products, new processes, and new equipment available to the trade. It attempts to foster cooperation between all branches of the industry, and deals with problems of management, safety, production, and research. A representative in Washington, D. C., keeps readers constantly informed on legislative and political matters affecting the industry. Cotton ginners and oil millers have looked to this publication for complete news of the industry since 1899.
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Grange, Greensboro, N. C. (chairman); Harry S. Baker, president, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif.; Roy Davis, manager, Plains Cooperative Gins, Lubbock, Texas; A. L. Durand, vice-president, Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Hobart, Okla.; T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis, Tenn.; M. Earl Heard, vice-president in charge of research, West Point Manufacturing Co., Shawmut, Ala.; J. Russell Kennedy, general manager, California Cotton Cooperative Association, Bakersfield, Calif.; Elwood H. Smith, producer, Casa Grande, Ariz.; and C. W. Wallace, president and manager, Union Oil Mill, West Monroe, La.

Dean Stanley, president of the Stanley Fruit Co., Phoenix, Ariz., attended as a representative of the Agricultural Research Policy Committee. Maurice R. Cooper, research coordinator, Agricultural Research Administration, is executive secretary of the Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee.

Oklahoma Ginners, Crushers Seek Secretary-Treasurer

Directors of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association at a called meeting March 31 unanimously agreed that President Arch Rollow, Wynnewood, should appoint a committee to work with a similar committee from the Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association to name a man to fill the vacancy left in the official staffs of both associations by the death of Horace Hayden, who was secretary-treasurer of both the Oklahoma ginners' and crushers' organizations as well as executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association.

It was also decided that until a new secretary-treasurer is selected President Rollow should act as temporary acting secretary.

R. M. Lucas, Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., Chickasha, has been appointed temporary acting secretary of the crushers' association.

J. R. Smith Heads Council's Educational Service

J. Ritchie Smith, former district agent of the southeast district of the Arkansas Extension Service, has joined the National Cotton Council staff as head of the educational service department of the production and marketing division.

Mr. Smith will develop informational and educational programs to assist USDA agencies, land grant colleges and other activities in increasing the efficiency of cotton production and marketing, and improving cotton quality.

J. C. Borum, Former Gin Owner, Dies March 29

Funeral services were held March 30 at Aberdeen, Miss., for John Clarence Borum of that city, who died March 29 following a long illness. Mr. Borum moved from Earle, Ark., to Aberdeen in 1925 where he operated a gin for many years. Survivors include his wife, a son, and six daughters.

Louisiana Ginners to Meet May 29

Annual meeting of the Louisiana section of the Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners Association will be held in City Park Auditorium at Alexandria, La., on May 29, Secretary Gordon W. Marks has announced.

The Mississippi section of the association will meet at a date and place to be announced later.

Staley Announces Three Executive Promotions

Three executive promotions in the oil sales department of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., corn and soybean processor, have been announced by Melvin J. Longbons, department manager.

James W. Moore, supervisor of refined oil sales since 1948, has been named assistant manager of the oil sales department to succeed William B. Goff, who has accepted a position with an Indianapolis firm.

Replacing Mr. Moore as refined oil sales supervisor is Lloyd J. Smith, who has been the company's oil sales manager in Chicago since 1949.

The new Chicago oil department manager is Stanley F. DeJanes, a Staley employee since 1939 and a member of the oil department staff in Decatur since 1948.

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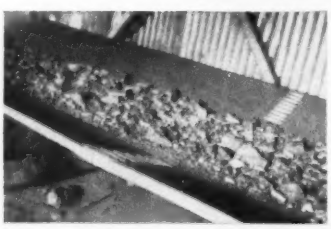

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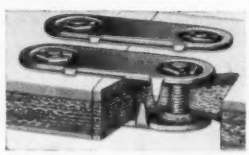

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March 1 Crop Report:

Farmers Uncertain Of Planting Plans

Much uncertainty is apparent in reported plans of farmers for the 1951 crop season, USDA says in its March 1 crop report on prospective plantings for 1951. A relatively large acreage of spring planted crops is now in prospect—275½ million acres for the 17 crops now estimated, compared with 280 million in 1950. However, greater shifts among crops may occur following this report than is usual.

• **Flaxseed, Soybean and Peanut Acreages Expected to Drop**—For the three oilseeds now covered by estimates, a decline of 1.2 million acres from the 1950 planted acreage is in prospect. Soybeans account for most of this, with six percent less acreage grown alone. In flaxseed, the decline was only about 3½ percent, largely due to inability to seed the intended fall acreage in the droughty Texas flax area. A decrease of about five percent in peanuts grown alone is indicated with only Oklahoma showing an increase.

Weather, as always, will be the major deciding factor in the degree to which planting intentions are carried out during the next three months. Cold and snow in the first half of March may have delayed spring work and vegetative growth in the interior of the country, but the additional moisture was welcome in most of the area affected. Progress of the season to date is near normal, with none of the delays considered serious as yet.

Changes from last season, by regions, in aggregate acreages of the crops currently estimated are in some cases rather significant. The only region to show a decrease is the South Central, including much of the Cotton Belt, where the decrease amounts to 3.7 percent, with only Oklahoma registering an increase.

• **Flaxseed** — Farmers expect to plant a slightly smaller acreage to flaxseed this year than in 1950. The prospective acreage is estimated at 3,921,000 acres, a decrease from last year of four percent. Acreage changes in major producing states were generally small except in Texas. However, there were drastic reductions in acreage, due largely to shifts to other crops, in the minor producing states of Kansas and Arizona. The intended acreage is slightly below the guide of four million acres announced by the Secretary of Agriculture.

In North and South Dakota, states which account for a little more than half of the total acreage of flaxseed, intended plantings are slightly larger than last year. An increase of four percent is expected in North Dakota and two percent in South Dakota. Minnesota expects a two percent decrease from last year. Plantings of 65,000 acres in Texas are much below the 223,000 acres of 1950. Extremely dry weather in south Texas, the flax producing area of the state, kept farmers from planting much of their usual acreage last fall. Some flax planted in dust last fall got a late start when rains came but was damaged by freezing temperatures. The sharp reduction in the southern Texas acreage is partly offset by increases in intended plantings in the eastern plateau area.

With yields by states equal to those for the 1945-49 period, the prospective acreage would produce a crop of about 36 million bushels of flaxseed. A little over 49 million bushels were produced in 1950 and the 10-year average production is 37,186,000 bushels.

• **Soybeans** — A total of 13.8 million acres of soybeans planted alone for all purposes in 1951 is indicated by growers' March 1 intentions reports. This is six percent below last year's record acreage but is 12 percent above the 1940-49 average acres planted alone for all purposes. If growers carry out their intentions, the planted acreage this year would still be the third highest of record, being exceeded only by 1943 and 1950.

Reduced acreage of soybeans is the result of the back-to-corn trend this year in the Corn Belt. The North Central area indicates a million acre decline from last year compared with a slight gain in the other producing areas. A drop of 12 percent in Illinois and a 20 percent decrease in Iowa account for nearly 900,000 acres of this decline from last year. Smaller reductions are indicated for Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota, while Missouri shows no change from last year. Nebraska and Kansas, which had exceptionally high yields in 1950, indicate increased planting this year.

The South Atlantic states indicate an increase of about eight percent, most of which is accounted for by Virginia and North Carolina, although small acreage gains are reported in South Carolina and Georgia. Florida has been added to the list of states for which soybean estimates are prepared. Although the acreage in that state is still small, it has been increasing for the past few years and is nearly all commerical acreage grown for harvest as beans. The South Central states indicate only a slight increase from 1950. Arkansas, the heaviest producer in the area, indicates a decline of 10 percent, but this is more than offset by increases in Mississippi and other states in the area.

If about the same proportion of the total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in the last two years, the acreage for beans would be about 12.1 million acres. If this acreage is realized and 1945-49 average yields are attained, by states, the 1951 production of beans would be about 233 million bushels. This would be nearly 20 percent less than the 1950 record production but with that exception the highest of record.

• **Peanuts**—The acreage of peanuts to be grown alone for all purposes in 1951 is indicated at 2,614,000 acres on the basis of reports from growers stating their planting intentions as of March 1. This is five percent less than last year's acreage of 2,752,000 acres and compares with the five-year average of 3,735,000 acres. The indicated acreage includes peanuts for picking and threshing, for hogging-off and for other purposes.

This year's acreage, compared with last year's, is indicated at three percent less for the Virginia-Carolina area, down about five percent for the Southeastern area and nearly seven percent less for the Southwestern area. Among the important states, Texas shows a decrease of 13 percent, Alabama eight percent, North Carolina five percent and Georgia three percent. Virginia indicates no change and Oklahoma is up 10 percent.

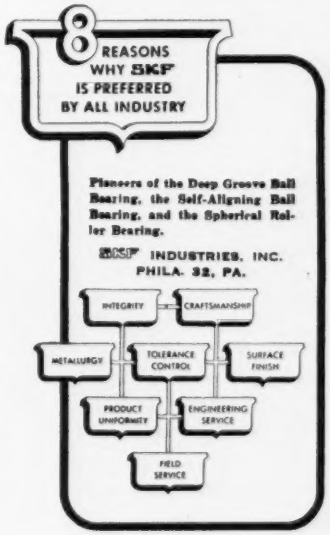
The first official estimates of the 1951 acreage of peanuts for picking and threshing will not be made until August. However, if the 1945-49 average relationship between acreages planted alone and those picked and threshed should prevail in 1951, about 2,100,000 acres would be utilized for picking and threshing this year. Such acreage with yields per acre equal to the three-year 1948-50 average would result in a picked and threshed production of about 1,700 million pounds this year, compared with 2,038 million pounds last year. Under present legislation permitting growers to harvest acreage in excess of allotments, provided peanuts from such acreage are sold for crushing for oil, it is probable the average relationship between acreage grown alone and acreage picked and threshed may not prevail this year.

J. R. Edwards Elected Fort Worth Mayor

On April 6 the city council of Fort Worth, Texas, elected J. R. Edwards, president of Western Feeders Supply Company, mayor of the city. Mr. Edwards is on the city council and he and all other members were reelected in an election held April 3. Mr. Edwards is senior member of the council both in age, 68, and tenure, eight years. Western Feeders Supply Company are wholesale dealers in cottonseed, peanut and soybean feeds.

Canadian Oilseed Meeting

More than 200 persons attended the Canadian Barley and Oil Seeds Conference at Saskatoon this spring to hear discussions on all phases of vegetable oil production and processing, from seed and plant pathology through marketing to extraction.



Effects of Ginning Practices on Cotton Quality

CHARLES M. MERKEL

THE AUTHOR, who is agricultural engineer at the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., presented this paper at the Southern Experiment Station Collaborators Conference, New Orleans, La., March 19-21, 1951.

By CHARLES M. MERKEL

THIS SUBJECT has to do with very important trade and grade aspects of cotton that are principally the end results of processes and machines used in ginning. That is to say, the cotton gin receives raw material having variable and numerous inherent fiber properties, and our ginning skill in the employment of machines and processes to produce final results will either retain the inherent good properties of the raw material—or lower their potential trade quality by impairing the good and magnifying the adverse properties.

The agricultural engineers of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering for more than 20 years have devoted their efforts toward improving the machinery, techniques, and processes that broadly comprise cotton ginning. In this research there has been a most gratifying cooperation on the part of the cotton technologists of the Cotton Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. In this team, the engineers have the responsibility for engineering studies, for operation of existing machines and processes and for the development of new ones; while the cooperating cotton technologists have the responsibilities of laboratory evaluations of fiber properties and trade classifications. Jointly, the team appraises the entire range of effects resulting from all phases of tests, machinery, techniques and processing treatments. We are indebted to the cotton technologists for material from some of their releases that are here used in tables for this discussion.

Our first consideration is the review of the various cotton ginning processes, their reason for being and the extent of their use by the ginning industry. The invention of the cotton gin brought into being a chain of needed collateral improvements that continues its trend today, as cotton ginning moves forward.

It is well to review the various processes employed in a modern cotton gin and to consider briefly what has influenced the industry to make use of these processes. Beginning with the invention of the saw gin, the developments have all been brought about by necessity, and, as in the beginning, so continues the trend today. The underlying theme has always been production speed and more speed with less hand labor.

In the early days cotton was handled and fed manually to very simple gins. To reduce the amount of hand labor involved in this operation, pneumatic systems of unloading were developed for use at cotton gins. These labor-savers have greatly speeded up the handling of seed cotton, and are the first step employed in the 8,000 or more cotton gins in the U.S. Although the grade of Middling Fair virtually disappeared when air handling came into use, pneumatic conveying, when applied properly, has little or no effect on the fiber properties. It should be mentioned, however, that the Cotton Ginning Laboratory has made studies of volume and power requirements and has made rather definite recommendations as to pipe sizes and air velocities that should be used. We also have, in air handling methods, worked with the Extension Service in an attempt to get the gin operators to so perform their unloading as to pass only the required amount of seed cotton to the drier and cleaning machines to improve their efficiency. This is covered in one of the points in the Extension four-point program of education.

The first process, almost universally used now in the gins in the U.S., is that of drying or conditioning, and was developed to meet a need and to facilitate the handling of the crop to the advantage of all concerned. It is well known that a large part of the crop harvested in the rain-grown areas of the Belt is at times high in moisture from one cause or another. Early in the season the green or immature cotton is the first problem, and as the season progresses the dew- and rain-damaged cottons then present the difficulty.

At the time Mr. Charles A. Bennett was called on by the Department to develop a drying process for use in cotton gins most of the crop was hand-picked, and the drying process was needed to produce an optimum moisture content for smooth ginning. Much time and effort went into the studies that resulted in public patents being issued covering this process and means for applying it. Tests conducted under laboratory controlled conditions and in the field conclusively proved that the sample appearance designation of "rough preparation," which is one of the elements recognized by the trade and which carries a price penalty, was reduced by proper application of the drying process. The records will also show that the amount of rough preparation has decreased year by year across the Belt through the application of drying and by loose roll ginning practices, as advocated by the ginning laboratory, the Extension Service and others.

The early driers were rather limited in their scope for a number of reasons. The process called, in general, for a volume of from 40 to 60 c.f.m. of heated air at temperatures ranging from 160° to 180° F. The length of exposure was determined by the number of passes or shelves in the tower but, on the average, amounted to about 12 seconds. Under extreme conditions where initially high moisture content seed cottons were conditioned, this process would remove approximately three percent moisture. The process was rather limited in moisture removal, because steam radiators and low pressure boilers were used as a source of heat, and air temperatures rarely exceeded 200° F. Even under such limitations the process was employed

widely with benefits to preparation and no damaging effects to the fiber. The war and the resulting labor shortage changed the harvesting practices, with the result that more and more trashy hand-gathered cottons and machine-picked or machine-stripped cottons were brought to the gins. These cottons contained more moisture than had previously been the case, and the ginners were faced with the problem of handling this cotton for their customers to the best advantage as far as *grade* was concerned. They found out quickly that at least a partial solution to better cleaning resulted by increasing the capacity of the drying systems employed in the gins. Multiple-stage drying came into general use in the Delta and in other areas where high moisture and trashy cottons were being increasingly handled. The wider use of butane and natural gas burners as a source of heat also enhanced the drying potential, as better controls and higher air temperatures could be obtained for the process. The result of all this brings us to the fact that in the modern gin it is now easily possible, in achieving superior cleaning, to reduce the moisture content of the cotton below the optimum content for good ginning, as such. This does not imply that all cotton is over-dried, but we have samples taken from gins in the field and samples from our own laboratory where the lint moisture content was less than four percent.

Extensive laboratory tests*, made at Stoneville in 1949, yielded results which indicated the extent to which cotton could be dried during ginning without serious adverse effects on lint quality. These tests paved the way for precise evaluations of the effects of drying on fiber quality and spinning value. A series of green and damp early-season, hand-picked seed cottons and a series of damp mid-season, machine-picked seed cottons were subjected to different methods of drying prior to ginning, after which the ginned lint was then put through fiber and spinning tests. Single-stage dryings were made with drying air temperatures of 180° F., 220° F., 260° F. and 350° F. Also, drying in series was done with three driers at moderate, high, and very high drying air temperatures; with the first drier operated with temperatures ranging from 180° F to 280° F., the second from 160° F. to 260° F., and the third from 140° F. to 200° F.

With the hand-picked cotton, the moisture content of the ginned lint decreased as higher air temperatures were progressively employed in single-stage drying, from 6.5 percent at a temperature 180° F. down to 5.2 percent at 350° F. (Figure 1). Triple-stage drying, at moderate temperatures, showed a noticeable reduction to 5.1 percent and, at high temperatures, a further reduction to 4.5 percent. Grade benefits of 1/3 grade resulted at the higher temperatures, and with greater lint moisture reductions. There was a tendency for length and, to some extent, for fiber-length uniformity and tensile strength to become increasingly lower as more intense seed cotton drying was employed. It is doubtful that value benefits, from the grade improvements, would offset value losses associated with weight reductions and fiber aspect penalties. Associated with the increasing losses in moisture content and fiber length attributable to more intense seed cotton drying, there appeared to be proportionate adverse effects on yarn strength (Figure 2). In many instances, yarn appearance grade showed certain deficiencies on the over-dried cotton.

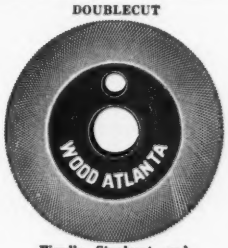
Although the tests on hand-picked cotton showed that extensive drying of clean cotton produced doubtful over-all benefits, grade benefits on machine-picked cotton were very pronounced as a result of following this practice to increase trash removal by the cleaners (Figure 3). In general, the greater the moisture removal from increased drying, the higher was the grade of resulting ginned lint. This increase in grade ranged from Low Middling plus for the minimum drying in one drier, to Strict Low Middling for maximum drying in three driers. Fiber laboratory tests showed slight, but consistent, reductions in fiber length and strength when three driers were used, and the lint moisture content was reduced to nearly four percent as compared with 6.3 percent for single-stage drying at moderate air temperatures. The spinning test results confirmed the fiber test data to the extent of showing that, while drying was a factor in reducing manufacturing waste, excessive drying showed a tendency toward lowering yarn strength and appearance grade (Figure 4). On damp machine-picked cotton, single-stage drying with air temperatures of 220° F. and 265° F. appear to give the best overall results so far as grade, fiber properties, and spinning quality elements were concerned.

We are still studying the effects of

(Continued on Page 58)

*Note: Discussion pertaining to laboratory tests at Stoneville taken from F. L. Gerdes' paper, "Cotton Drying Practices in Relation to Quality and Efficiency of Ginning," published in Cotton Ginners' Journal Yearbook, Dallas, Texas, March, 1950.

DOUBLECUT



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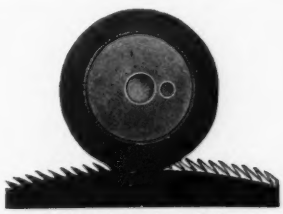

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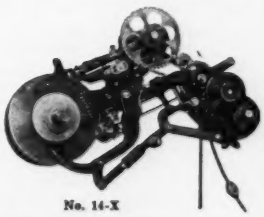

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FOR SALE—Complete 10-press hydraulic, including practically new D-K Former and hydraulic pumps. Priced for quick sale, immediate delivery. —Producers Cooperative Oil Mill, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE — **Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, atractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.**

OIL MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE: Cookers — Pumps — Presses — Cylinders — Heads — Columns — Formers — Accumulators — Hydraulic Pumps — Hot Cake Cutters and Strippers — Cake Bin Feeders — Filter Presses, 32x32 with 49 Plates — Electric Motors, 15 to 150 h.p. with starters — Shaft Coupling and Pulleys — 30" — 36" Chandler Hullers — Small Set Crimping Rolls — 2 Sets Cracking Rolls — 1 Set 60" Crushing Rolls — Post and Pillow Block Ball Bearings — Conveyor Heads and Hangers — Enclosed Right Angle Drives — Elevator Belts, Buckets, Sprockets and Chain — Carver Lint Tailing Beater and Shaker — Brust Grabbot Machines.—Write, wire or phone Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc, 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—Complete 3 press hydraulic oil mill and 4 cotton gins all in good condition.—Write or call Geo. T. Jepsen, Prague, Okla.

FOR SALE—72-85" cookers, rolls, formers, cake presses and parts, accumulators-pumps, hull-packers, Bauer No. 153 separating units, bar and disc hullers, beaters-shakers, Carver linters, single box baleing presses, filter presses, expellers, attrition mills, pellet machines, pheumatic seed unloader. If it's used in oil mill, we have it. V. A. Lessor and Co., P. O. Box No. 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—One sectional steel gin building, 24 x 80 ft. x 24 ft., press room and 16 ft. gin room heighth. Building in excellent condition and available at once. One Murray MS dropper, two Murray steel 6 cylinder incline type cleaners, one 125 h.p. Squirrel Cage Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motor, one 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine model 32. Five 60 inch pressed steel Mitchell machines, five Continental triple X feeders with 3 cylinder after cleaner, one 72 inch Continental all steel down draft condenser like new, one Jacobs tramper, and 2 cotton unloading fans with 20 h.p. motors on each fan. All above in excellent condition, located in Oklahoma.—C. A. Pruden, Box 67, Brownsville, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Mitchell burner. Two Continental vaccuum boxes. One 4-70 Continental oval steel side discharge condenser. One Wichita steel 50" separator. One 38" steel Stacy separator. One Continental 50" separator. One Continental 50" seven-cylinder steel inclined cleaner and supports. Six 80 saw A.B., D.C., all steel Cen-Tennial Commandor Gins with lint flue. Four 80 D.C., model "C" Continental brush gins. Two 80-saw Murray gins with glass fronts and 6" mote conveyor. Six 70-saw DC. Murray gins, 6" mote conveyor, lint flue, and 72" side discharge semi-steel condenser. Three 72" Continental impact cleaners with steel supports. One Continental Triplex automatic oiling pump. One Beaumier four plunger pump with tank and base. One 16 unit Lummus Thermo cleaner.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694. Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Continental A. B. gins with model 30 fronts, gins look good and are good. 1—15 h.p. 220 volt 3 phase 1160 r.p.m., motor and starter. 1—5 h.p., 220 1200 r.p.m., 3 phase motor and starter. 4-80 saw Cen-Tennial loose roll swing front gins. 1—75 h.p., 220 volt 900 r.p.m., 3 phase Fairbank motor and starter. 1—Lummus one story steel bound swing door double box press with pump and tramper.—J. G. Laney and Company, Tallassee, Ala.

GIN FOR SALE—Four eighty new Murrays, convertible Mitchells, Hardwicke-Etter type "I" cleaning equipment, two incline cleaners and fourteen foot bur machine, new tower drier, electric power. Gin buildings, cotton house and seed house all steel—to be moved.—Telephone, wire or write Jimmy Hall, manager, Cotton & Gin Department, Muskogee Cotton Oil Mill, Muskogee, Okla., 8154 or 8118.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Murray steel 6" mote conveyor ball bearing, direct-connected gins, with or without lint-flue and 72" condenser, steel belt distributor, 20-foot steel bucket elevator, 40" fan and 50 feet of 9" conveyor in steel box. Also, a good, sound Murray model "PH" Steel bound double-box press, with or without steel tramper, hydraulic ram and casing, about 30 feet of 2 3/16" shaft with seven post hangers and S&F ball bearings and other items. All above located near Tyler, Texas. Inspect and make offer for all or any part.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel 2 8141, Waco, Texas

FOR SALE—Well equipped 5-80 Murray gin plant in most productive cotton section of Texas plains. All facilities. Anticipated ginning 7500 over 5000 bales. Bargain price for immediate sale only $57,500.—Write Box J. K. c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—One, late model all steel 10' Lummus bur machine, like new. One, lummus factory reconditioned dropper. One, continental impact cleaner.—C. E. Dean & Company, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—Steel press, formerly owned by Trinity Compress and Warehouse Company. Intact, just as it was when the company ceased to operate here.—If interested write Malcolm Smith, Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Gilmer, Texas.

GOOD USED and reconditioned machinery, plenty of it in Waco stock and at other points. A few of many good items on hand are listed below: Munger, Murray, Lummus and Gullett gins. CONDENSERS: 50" Murray steel. 72" Continental steel. 60" Lummus steel, wood frame. Several good presses, hydraulic rams and casings, hydraulic pumps, a large stock of new and used fans, conveyors, belting and transmission equipment. Tell us what you need. We probably have it, and for less.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 I.S. Continental steel conveyor distributor in good condition. 5-80 Continental I.S. and A.B. model "F-2" gins with roll indicators; will be factory rebuilt and painted at the Continental Gin Co., Dallas, with lint flue. Two 45" Continental cast-iron fans, reworked and repainted. One 14' steel Hardwicke-Etter bur machine. 70" slightly used flat screen Hardwicke-Etter separator. One 72" steel up-discharge Hardwicke Etter condenser. One 1948 model Gullet all steel press, ram and casing reconditioned and repainted. One standard Mitchell 1933 model 60" with type "F" after cleaner. Four 80-saw iron frame D. C. Continental gins and wood condenser. One steel bound Continental Paragon Press with channel iron side supports, square center column, center crank door opener, and counter-balanced doors. One Murray tramper. Two Mitchells with flat belt drive. Five 60" Hardwicke-Etter huller feeders. One center feed all steel 12' Murray bur machine. Two 10' Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machines. Several gins at present location, as well as to be moved.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

FOR SALE—5 Murray long span floor stands 2-15/16 complete. Several lengths 2-15/16 shafts. Two 1-15/16 SKF No. 3 floor stands complete. 7-1-15/16 pillow block bearings. One Murray lint flue section for 4th stand. One length lint flue 30" diameter 9' 10" long. One air screen for 40" Murray fan. 1 lot good pulleys. Some 12" and 13" blowpipe and valves. 12" telescope complete. Two slide rails for fan. Three Hydraulic and 1 safety release valves. 4-8" by 5 ply endless belts 15 to 33 ft. long. 20 h.p. Century slip ring motor with starter practically new. Late Continental ram and casing.—Enderlin & Seiter, Conway, Ark.

GOVERNMENT type dryers delivered and erected in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 34 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

FOR SALE—To Be Moved: One complete 4-80 Murray gin with glass front, 6" mote conveyor and double extraction. One 4-80 complete gin suitable for picked cotton. Both of the above gins at a bargain.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

FOR SALE—Interested buyers of gins for 1951 season are over-looking some real bargains I have to offer right now. Both in the South Texas, Rio Grande Valley and the West Texas areas. You cannot and will not buy a gin without looking so let me show you some gins that will NET their cost in less than two years operation. I have them good ones too. Also gins to move.—Call, write or Wire M. M. Phillips, Phones 3-1171 or 3-3914, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

Sales — Repairs

To better serve the Southwest cotton industry we now pick up and deliver FREE any equipment for sale or repair. Don't be shut down! Call us and we will deliver a loan motor to your plant free while we repair your equipment in our shop.

To further our aim to give fast and dependable service, we have established a motor repair shop at Harlingen, Texas.

Take advantage of factory-trained men, large copper wire availability, expert machinists, accurate balancing and testing equipment. Our facilities are as close as your telephone, and no more expensive than if done in your city.

Partial list of motors we have for immediate delivery:

1—300 hp. 3/60/2300/600 rpm, slip ring	2—125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
1—250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring	2—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
4—200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring	1—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
6—200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2—100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
4—150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, slip ring	4—100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
2—150 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2— 75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
3—125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring	2— 75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage

Fan and Press Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.

CALL ON US — DAY OR NIGHT — ANYWHERE

Complete starting equipment available for above motors.
Free rental while we repair your motors.

W. M. SMITH ELECTRIC CO.

Phone HUnter 2801 **DALLAS** — **TEXAS** — **Phone 3905** **HARLINGEN**

FOR SALE—One Continental hydraulic pump; 4-80 Munger Continental gins; One Wichita dropper.—James Bowlin, O'Donnell, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Saw Lummus L.E.F. machines. 1945 model—good condition.—Eeds Gin Co., Plainview, Texas.

FOR SALE—3 rebuilt 80-saw Murray gins, never been used. In factory crates. A bargain if you need three gins same as new.—Farmers Cotton Oil Company, Wilson, N. C.

WE HAVE two gins for sale in the best cotton country in Texas, one in Lamb County, the other just over the line in Bailey County. One four 80 saw gin with brand new Caterpillar engine, late model Mitchells (Murray gins) 28x85 tile house, office and two houses for hands. This plant is 6 miles from town on Farm to Market road. Half interest to sell and man take over management $18,000.00. The other plant five 70 saw Munger Specials in town on railroad, Mitchell extractors powered with steam engine, located on highway. Some six or eight lots, all trackage property can be bought for $35,000.00.—John R. Dean, Sudan, Texas.

EXTRACTING FEEDERS, cleaners, etc. Four 66" Continental model "D" double-X extractors, four 66" model "H" Mitchell extractors. One 58" cast iron FEC Mitchell. Five 80-saw Murray V-belt Bliewetts. Four 60" Continental double X machines One 14 foot wood Wichita extractor, new brush and almost new saws, will do good work. One 14-shelf "Government Type" used tower dryer, good order, $650. New tower dryers, gas and butane heaters, etc. We can furnish machinery that "will do the job" and save you money.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

THREE MUNGER rebuilt, steel frame, 80 saw, air blast, ball bearing gin stands. One steel Murray tramper. Three Hardwicke-Etter 80 saw, all steel cleaner feeders. Bargain.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One of the most attractive money making gin deals ever offered in Texas. A 5-80 Continental in excellent condition, ready to gin cotton. In a county with 18,000 acres of cotton and only two gins. A bargain at $12,000 with $4,000 cash and your own terms on balance. The engine and tower drier in this plant is worth over $10,000. An ideal set-up for some young ginner that wants to make a good start. Don't over-look this. You will buy it if you look at it.—Call or write M. M. Phillips, Phones 3-1171 and 3-3914, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—To move: 4-80 Continental gin complete—less buildings eastern Oklahoma. All Mitchell equipment and gas power. Gin rebuilt in 1941. Excellent condition. Priced for quick sale.—Call or write G. N. Irish, Box 1567, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Telephone 747.

FOR SALE—Continental cotton gin complete consisting of: Four ball bearing Munger gins with Mitchell feeder extractors, hydraulic press packer, condenser, seed elevator, fans, line shaft, pulleys, belts etc. Powered with 80 h.p. model 32 cold start Fairbanks-Morse upright full Diesel. This gin must be seen to appreciate and priced to sell.—Write or call, Curtis C. Wright, 328 No. 15th St., Phone 5369, Fort Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE—5-80 saw Lummus saw mantels with new saws that have ginned only 300 bales. Also some other Lummus equipment.—Parker Gin Company, Sylacauga, Alabama, H. A. Parker, Telephone 294.

FOR SALE—Five 60" Standard V-Belt Mitchell machines with burr suction line. One 60" Hardwicke-Etter square steel condenser. One model RA4S 160 h.p. LeRoi natural gas engine with cooling tower, coil and vat. V-Belt drive. Two 45" fans. Two 40" fans. One 25" fan. One 20" fan.—Doyle K. Stacy, Phone 30, Allen, Texas.

FOR SALE—Approximately 3,000 new 10" gin saws 2-3/16" bore.—Peerless Manufacturing Company, Fort Valley, Georgia.

FOR SALE—Four Continental 80 saw gin stands complete with lint flue system and transmission. Immediate possession, new saws and brushes put in 1950.—Farmers Cotton and Grain Company, East Prairie, Missouri.

GIN FOR SALE — Cen-Tennial 5-80 gin, with cleaner, hull extractor, 2-cycle Anderson diesel engine, registering Fairbanks scales. Plant ginned approximately 2000 bales. If interested in buying a good second hand gin, to be moved to a desired location, will certainly pay to investigate this plant. Located at Tynan, Bee County, Texas. Owner retired and will sell at considerable sacrifice.—For further details write T. L. Comer, 1311 Mercantile Securities Bldg., Dallas, Texas, or phone RAndolph 4518 or JUstin 3062, Dallas. For inspection contact R. B. Smith at Tynan.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—Good used gin machinery of any kind.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

EQUIPMENT WANTED — Webb Compress Machine. Advise location, price and condition.—Deer Creek Compress Co., Hollandale, Mississippi.

WANTED—Saws to file at your plant. Years experience on any model gin. Twenty four hour service, anywhere, at any time. — Ford Hoke, Shiro, Texas.

Personnel Ads

HELP WANTED — Gin Manager with cotton, grain, farm supplies experience; also, office man with same experience—give reference.—Box 548, Artesia, New Mexico.

WANTED—Job as cotton gin manager by a cottonseed oil mill superintendent. Have had years of experience both as gin manager and oil mill superintendent. Would like to make change May 1st to 15th.—Write Box "TJ", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Superintendent for 4 press independent mill, relatively small crushes, diversified business, good earning record, good pay, square deal for a square shooter. Population 2000. Thrifty people. On Houston-San Antonio Highway. Full particulars, references first letter. Confidential.—L. C. Stokes, Mgr., Schulenburg Oil Mill, Schulenburg, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone RA-5615.

FOR SALE—Allis-Chalmers tandem compound engine, 14x30x36, with Wheeler condensing equipment. One Heine 300 h.p. water-tube boiler—175 lbs. working pressure. — Write, wire or phone Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 151 Howell Street, Dallas, Texas. Telephone PRospect 5958.

FOR SALE—International Cotton Picker. Picked 11 bales, $7500.00.—Write Box "T", c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—Climax gas engines. Murphy diesel engines (dual fuel). 1-8 cylinder RXV1 LeRoi Mill type, with starting engine. 1-8 cylinder D1700 Caterpillar Mill type with starting engine. Electric generator sets, all sizes. Electric motors, all sizes with starters—partial list—150 h.p., 200 h.p., 250 h.p., 300 h.p., 350 h.p., 400 h.p. V-Drives. Complete repair shop for engine rebuilding and motor rewinding.—H & H Equipment Company, Inc., 337 South Industrial Blvd., Dallas, Texas. RIverside-3501; WOodlawn-7839.

POWER—One model RA4S, 6-cylinder LeRoi, 140 h.p. power unit. One model RX1, 125 h.p., 4-cylinder LeRoi power unit. One 25-35 h.p. Waukesha power unit. Electric motors: One 60 h.p., 2300 volt slip-ring with controls. One 20 h.p., 2300 volt slip ring with controls. One 50 h.p. G.E., 220 volt, 1200 rpm. squirrel cage, in Waco stock. New and rebuilt motors in a large range of sizes available for prompt shipment. Also one 80 h.p. model 32 cold starting Fairbanks-Morse Diesel, reconditioned, on testing block, Waco stock. One 60 h.p., single cylinder model 32 cold starting Fairbanks-Morse Diesel engine with clutch and auxiliary equipment, on foundation, East Texas $500.00. One 100 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse semi-Diesel engine, on foundation with clutch and stub-shaft, $500.00.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Minneapolis Moline engine MEU 8x9, 700 rpm, 160 h.p. Equipped with cooling tower and butane connections. Used very little. Price $2500. Five 70-saw Murray gins. These gins have been removed from the Bailey County gin. They are located on the Alamo Farm 7 miles west of Whiteface, Texas and are in fair condition. Will sell the six gins for $500.00 where and as they are.—For information call or write W. M. Wright 3510-29th St. Lubbock, Texas; phone 2-7366.

FOR SALE—2 rebuilt 8 x 9 - 6 cylinder type G Twin City engines, 1-rebuilt 8 x 9 - 4 cylinder type G Twin City engines, sales, parts & service for all sizes of Minneapolis-Moline engines.—Ft. Worth Machinery Co., P. O. Box 1575, Ft. Worth, Texas

FOR SALE—Bargain prices: 1—40 h.p. Tips oil engine complete—first class running shape—can be seen in operation. 1—bucket elevator—10" belt 16' lift.—Seidel Bros., Brenham, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Le Roi V-8 1945 model natural gas engine in excellent condition. One 40 h.p., 220 volt, 900 r.p.m., three-phase electric motor with starter switch. One 60 h.p., 220 volt, 1800 r.p.m. three-phase electric motor with starter switch One 125 h.p., Buda natural gas engine. — Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas, Box 694, Phones 4-9626 and 4-7847.

GIN ENGINE—If your gin requires under 224 h.p., you will be interested in this eighthly used "V-8" LeRoi engine. Fully equipped for both butane or natural gas, with heavy cast base, out board bearing, 10 groove D sheave and 4-cylinder LeRoi starting engine. A good clean engine ready to install.—Call or write Bell Hardware & Implement Company, Donna, Texas.

FOR SALE—New press, ram, never been uncrated, A. A. Wood saw filer, electric adding machine, check protector, steel cabinet, small safe, fire extinguishers.—West Highland Gin, 634 N. Chapman, Shawnee, Okla.

FOR SALE—Two pair of 8'x14' Howe platform scales. Draws 10,200 lbs. Will make attractive price.—J. D. Davis Gin, Leonard, Texas.

ENGINE BARGAINS — Used U-9 International $450.00; 2—6 cylinder 80 h.p. Buda 525 cubic inch gas engines, excellent condition. $1200.00 each. Used Continental 100 h.p. model R-602, 135 h.p., completely reconditioned and guaranteed. $1950.00. —Stewart & Stevenson Services, 4516 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse Diesel engine, 120 h.p. model 32 style V.A. cold starting. Completely equipped. New pistons, rings, pins and pin bushing installed last year. Good condition. It's a bargain. See J. C. Gerik, Aquilla Gin Co., Aquilla, Texas.

Dr. Clarkson Is Named USDA Special Assistant

Dr. M. R. Clarkson of USDA's Bureau of Animal Industry has been named special assistant for defense in the Agricultural Research Administration, Dr. P. V. Cardon, administrator, has announced.

Dr. Clarkson will fill a vacancy caused by the death of Dr. S. A. Rohwer last month. He will represent the administrator in dealings with the Office of the Secretary and defense agencies within the department, those elsewhere in the federal government and with industry.

Pakistan's Cotton Production Rises

The 1950-51 cotton crop in Pakistan is now estimated at 1,100,000 bales (480 pounds net), according to Henry W. Spielman, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Karachi. This is about nine percent above the 1,014,000 bales produced last season and 32 percent above the 832,000 produced in 1948-49. Planted acreage was reported about the same in all three seasons. Therefore the increased production in the past two seasons has been the result of increased yields per acre.

The higher yields are attributed to more extensive planting of improved varieties, particularly in the Punjab; improved cultural and harvesting methods; and more efficient marketing and servicing organizations. Many farms, particularly in the Punjab, have been operated the past three years by emigrants from India unaccustomed to irrigation farming. By 1949-50 they had begun to adjust to the new conditions and were obtaining higher yields.

Consumption by Pakistan cotton mills is also increasing as new mills are being built and new equipment added to existing mills. Consumption by mills was reported at 75,000 bales in the 1949-50 season as compared to 60,000 bales the previous season. Several new mills are to begin operations during the current season.

Cotton Quality

(Continued from Page 55)

drying on fiber aspects, and have underway an extensive program devised to provide basic data for determining the optimum moisture content for each of the several processes employed in the cotton gin, and to further provide accurate means for obtaining these conditions. Until such time as controls for these processes can be obtained, we shall continue to urge the ginners, through an educational program, to manually regulate and use only sufficient drying as will insure a smooth clean sample for the trade. So long as the trade continues to buy cotton, paying premiums based only on classers' designated grade and staples, over-drying may continue to be practiced by ginners seeking to satisfy the farmers they are serving.

In following the flow of cotton through the modern gin, the second principal process to be considered is jointly that of seed cotton cleaning and extracting. These terms are used broadly in ginning engineering and technology and mean literally what they imply. The term "cleaning" refers to that process whereby seed cotton is scrubbed and conveyed over concave screens made up of hardware cloth, bar grids, or revolving discs. The cotton is conveyed and agitated by revolving drums or cylinders having protruding spikes, bars, or lugs. The conventional cylinders vary in diameter from 14" to 30" and the screens have openings of from 3 x 3 mesh per inch to slots ¼ x 60 or more inches long. The cylinders rotate at tip speeds up to 2400 linear feet per minute. The length of these cylinders ranges from 4 to 8 feet depending on the manufacturer and the capacity of the ginning system. Clearances between the rotating cylinders and fixed screens are maintained at about ⅝-inch. The number of cylinders varies with each installation and part of the following discussion will deal with the effectiveness of these machines now being employed in modern gins. For the moment we will consider all types of cleaners as being machines designed for, and used to remove such foreign matter as will pass through the screen openings, which for the most part is confined to sand, leaf trash and the like.

Extractors differ from cleaners in that they employ special type tooth cylinders to seize and carry the locks of seed cotton, while the hulls and trash are being stripped off by other revolving members known as stripper rollers. Extractors effect some removal of small trash as well as extraction of hulls, sticks, and the larger types of trash.

Cleaners and extractors, as used today, can be of either the bulk or unit type, though which cotton passes in full volume from the drier, or in regulated smaller streams to unit machines of suitable capacity to feed only one gin stand. The unit type operates under controlled feed and is not subjected to irregular feeding, as is the case of the overhead bulk type.

The overhead bur machines, or extractors, are manufactured in 10- or 14-foot lengths, and in extreme cases two are used in parallel to feed 5 or 6 gin outfits. The surface of the main carding cylinder in these extractors runs at rates up to 800 linear feet per minute. The mechanical strippers operating against these carding cylinders have clearances of from ¼ to ⅝ inch, depending on the rate of flow of seed cotton and the degree of extraction required. The unit extracting machines as well as overhead extractors range to 95 percent efficiency in the removal of burs.

As pointed out earlier in this paper, these cleaners and extractors are used in varying extent, and in any discussion of effect on fiber quality one will have to consider the cumulative effect of typical combinations employed. The Cotton Ginning Laboratory has carried on as part of its regular program a study of the effects of cleaning, and data is available from a large number of tests carried out in this study. Three typical cleaning and extracting combinations designated as simple, moderate, and elaborate were extensively tested.

The equipment used and the results from this test are shown in Table 1. In general, it may be said that up to 69 percent of the foreign matter was removed in the elaborate set-up, as compared to 53 percent in the simple. The classers designated grade showed 1/3 grade improvement. The manufacturing waste in the spinning process was reduced one percent. The only adverse effect rated was a slight increase in nep count, namely, from 26 to 31. It might be pointed out that further overhead seed cotton cleaning did not improve the grade significantly but tended to further increase nep count and to reduce yarn appearance.

As reported earlier in the discussion of drying, the efficiency of the cleaning machinery is improved by reductions in moisture content. The tendency toward over-drying is an effort on the ginners' part to further improve the effectiveness of the seed cotton cleaning. Reductions in bale weight, due to excessive moisture removal and excessive seed cotton cleaning, frequently offset additional price gains due to improved grade.

Much has been written regarding the gin stand and its operation. Many of the first studies conducted at the Ginning Laboratory were designed to determine the optimum in gin stand design and operation. The results of these studies have borne fruit in modernizing the gin stand, which can now operate with capacities up to nine pounds of lint per saw per hour without fiber damage. The saw speeds now being used by all manufacturers are in the range of 650 to 700 R.P.M. that were found to be optimum for best results. The roll box improved design affords the loose roll operation that was found to be a "must" if fiber damage was to be avoided.

Probably much of the fiber breakage and damage attributed to other processes may occur in the gin stand, but as all of the laboratory fiber tests can be performed only on ginned lint, it is somewhat difficult to isolate except by comparison with cottons treated differently in other processes, and then ginned alike. In this connection, it is no secret that some neps are produced in the saw gin, but until some other more effective toothed gin can be developed, we will have to operate what we have according to the best accepted practices, because roller ginning is not in our American

Table 1.—Effect of varying degrees of seed cotton cleaning and of lint cleaning on the classification and lint cleaner waste on cotton representing different states of machine and hand picking, crop of 1948. [1]

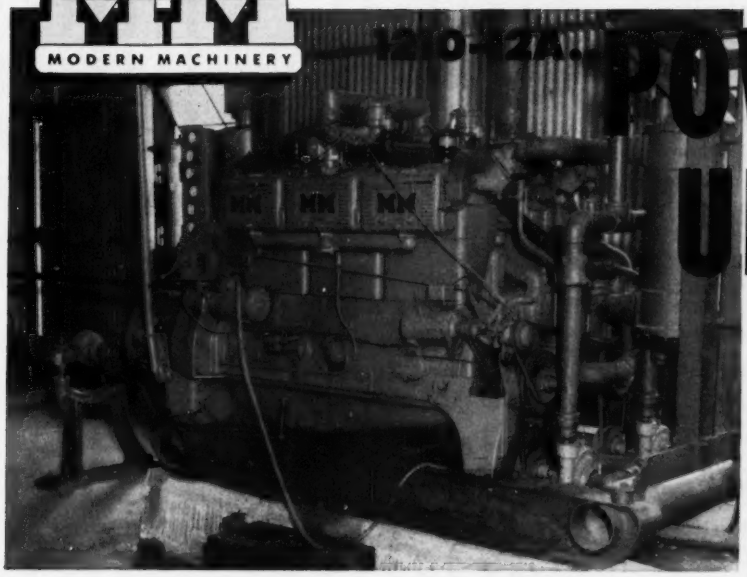
Cleaning process		Stage of picking											
		Early season				Midseason				Late season			
Seed cotton cleaning [2]	Lint cleaning	Grade [3]		Staple length	Lint cleaning waste	Grade [3]		Staple length	Lint cleaning waste	Grade [3]		Staple length	Lint cleaning waste
		Index	Designation	1/32nd inch	Pounds per bale	Index	Designation	1/32nd inch	Pounds per bale	Index	Designation	1/32nd inch	Pounds per bale
Machine-picked cottons													
Moderate	None	86.6	LM	34.3	—	88.7	LM+	34.1	—	76.6	SGO	35.0	—
Moderate	Saw cylinder	90.9	SLM—	34.4	7.6	93.4	SLM	34.2	8.3	80.8	SGO+	35.2	11.0
Elaborate	None	89.8	LM+	34.4	—	93.6	SLM	34.1	—	79.6	SGO+	34.8	—
Elaborate	Saw cylinder	93.1	SLM	34.4	6.4	95.8	SLM+	34.2	6.5	83.8	LM—	35.0	8.2
Very elaborate	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.2	LM—	34.6	—
Very elaborate	Saw cylinder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87.0	LM+	34.8	6.6
Hand-picked cottons													
Simple	None	102.2	SM—	35.0	—	98.5	M—	34.2	—	84.4	LM+	34.3	—
Simple	Saw cylinder	103.6	SM	35.2	3.5	100.8	M+	34.2	5.0	91.7	SLM—	34.4	6.9
Moderate	None	102.4	SM—	34.8	—	98.2	M—	34.2	—	87.6	LM+	34.3	—
Moderate	Saw cylinder	103.8	SM	35.2	3.6	100.8	M+	34.2	5.3	90.4	SLM—	34.3	6.8
Elaborate	None	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.1	SLM—	34.3	—
Elaborate	Saw cylinder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.1	SLM	34.3	5.7

[1] The data on machine-picked cottons represent averages for all 11 samples early in season, 13 during midseason, and 5 during the late season; and on hand-picked cottons for 6 samples early in season, 4 during midseason, and 7 during late season.

[2] Simple cleaning: Tower drier 160° F., 7 cylinder cleaner, and extractor feeders without heat. Moderate cleaning: Tower drier 160° F., 6 cylinder cleaner, big bur machine, and extractor feeders without heat. Elaborate cleaning: Tower drier 160° F., 6 cylinder cleaner, big bur machine, combined tower drier and 15 cylinder cleaner 160° F., and extractor feeders without heat. Very elaborate cleaning: Tower drier 160° F., 6 cylinder cleaner, big bur machine, 7 cylinder cleaner, tower drier 160° F., 6 cylinder cleaner, big bur machine, combined tower drier and 15 cylinder cleaner without heat, and extractor feeders without heat.

[3] SGO—Strict Good Ordinary—76; LM—Low Middling—85; SLM—Strict Low Middling—94; M—Middling—100; and SM—Strict Middling—104.

MM
MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MODERN MACHINERY



1210-12A POWER UNITS

The Beene Planting Company's gin is operating the following with *dependable, low-cost power* from two MM 1210-12A engines:

- 5—80 Saw Continental Model F-3 Brush Gins
- 5—80 Saw Continental 4-X Huller-Cleaner-Feeders
- 1—5-80 Saw Model "40" Condenser
- 1—5-80 Saw Submerged Lint Flue System
- 1—Continental Double Box Simplex Hydraulic Press
- 1—Continental E J Mechanical Tramper
- 1—Conveyor-Distributor Elevating System
- 1—45" Suction Fan
- 1—72" Revolving Drum Separator
- 1—Pure Seed Blower with Drag Belt
- 1—Seed Scale
- 2—Roots-Connersville Pressure Blowers
- 3—72" Continental Impact Cleaners
- 2—Continental Triple Saw Burr Machines
- 2—Continental 4-Trough Driers
- 2—45" Hot Air Fans
- 1—30" Hull Fan with Intake and Discharge Pipe
- 1—35" Hull Fan with Intake and Discharge Pipe
- 1—Line of Hull and Mote Conveyors under Gins
- 1—Add'l 72" Revolving Drum Separator
- 1—Add'l 50" Revolving Drum Separator

See Your MM Dealer-Distributor or Write

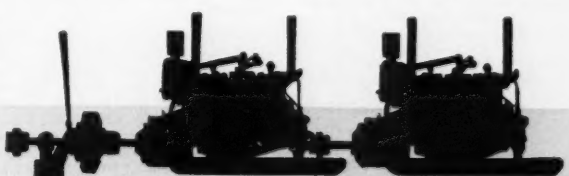
the Modern ..LOW COST... MULTIPLE ENGINE INSTALLATIONS

Two MM 1210-12A engines furnish complete power for the large modern gin plant of the Beene Planting Company at Bossier City, Louisiana.

Since power requirements for their gin stands and the cleaning and drying equipment were about the same, two 1210-12A's were the ideal installation. A single 1210-12A easily drives the gins while the other 1210-12A supplies ample power for all the cleaning and drying equipment. This resulted in very low-cost installation due to low cost per hp of MM engines and minimum installation work.

MM's high production and standardized parts make possible low cost per hp and the best in parts service. Gin operators find that by the use of the front power take-off and master clutch they can add MM single engines or convert to MM grouped engines that provide the right amount of power *at the least cost!* In addition they are able to use the lowest cost fuels available because MM 1210-12A engines are factory equipped for natural gas or LP gas. Built-in gear reductions provide choice of power shaft speeds for direct drive application to eliminate belts, pulleys, idlers, and bearings.

Plan now to see your nearby MM representative for complete facts on lowest cost per hp and a grouped engine layout to fit your floor plan.



MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

picture insofar as upland cottons are concerned.

No discussion of gins and cleaning would be complete without giving the gin stand its just credit for being an effective cleaner, with its huller breast as an extractor and stick remover, and the moting system as a very effective trash remover. The pin and pepper trash and motes removed at this point are taken out without any fiber damage and at a very small expenditure of power. This moting system very often removes as much as seven percent of the trash contained by weight, and contributes materially to improved grades.

As has been pointed out previously, the trend toward rougher harvesting has, for the past 10 years, forced ginning research to devote its best efforts toward devising new and better methods of cleaning cotton. The spinning industry set the problem before the ginners in several Spinner-Breeder conferences, and demanded the farmer to keep the grades of American cotton as nearly free of trash as possible. As early as 1937, the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville studied the possibility of cleaning the freshly ginned lint at the cotton gin. Spinning mill and re-gin cleaners were tested but with only moderate success, as very few of them had the required capacity.

In 1944, a special project was financed with research funds, and a renewed concentrated effort was made to develop a practical and economical method of cleaning lint at cotton gins. Personnel and material for this work were difficult to obtain, and it was 1948 before tests proved the line-flow government-type lint cleaner was practical for gin house operation, and that it improved the grades of hand- and machine-picked cotton sufficiently to warrant its use. This lint cleaner is described at length in the bulletin just released, so we will not go into a full discussion of it here.

Concurrently, with the research being carried out at Stoneville, a manufacturer of gin machinery was working on a lint cleaner using wobble saws, grid bars, and pinch rolls, but designed to work behind unit gin stands. This device has also proved itself in the field to be very effective in the removal of trash.

With the release of the data on the government design, three of the major gin companies incorporated the design into their own, and are now offering for sale a cleaner very similar in design and effectiveness to the government models at Stoneville.

Another company has designed, and is offering for sale, a different design of pneumatic lint cleaner which is reported to be doing a very effective job of trash removal both at the gin and cotton mill.

Extensive tests, during the 1948 season, involving the use of lint cleaning with varying amounts of seed cotton cleaning and drying, clearly pointed up what grade benefits could be expected on both hand-picked and machine-picked cottons. As shown in Table 1, the improvement, due to trash removal by the saw cylinder government-design lint

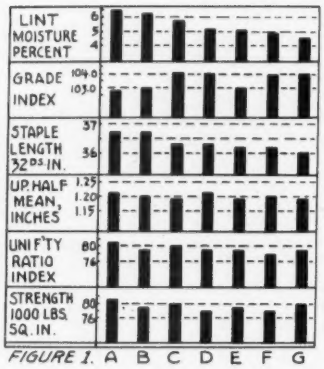


FIGURE 1.

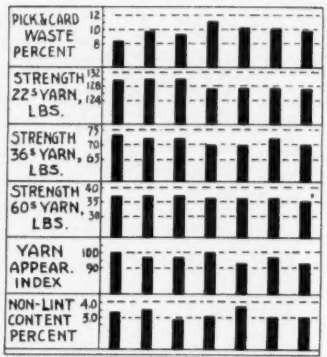


FIGURE 2.

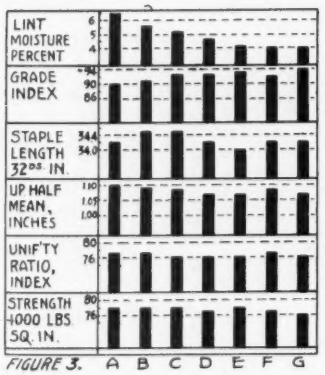


FIGURE 3.

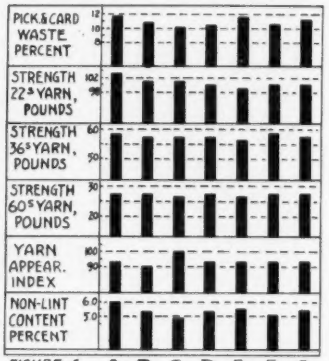


FIGURE 4.

Legend—In all of these four figures, the columns A, B, C and D are single stage drying at moderate, medium, high and very high temperatures; and the columns E, F and G are triple stage drying at moderate, medium and high temperatures, respectively. Fig. 1: Effects of different seed cotton drying practices upon lint moisture content, classification and fiber quality of early season hand-picked cotton. Fig. 2: Effects of drying practices upon manufacturing performance and carded yarn quality of early season hand-picked cotton. Fig. 3: Effects of drying practices upon lint moisture content, etc,. for midseason machine-picked cotton. Fig. 4: Effects of drying practices upon manufacturing performance of midseason machine-picked cotton.

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Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 22
(5% DDT—82% Sulphur)
Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 22-1
(10% DDT—75% Sulphur)
Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 122-6
(2% Gamma BHC—10% DDT—50% Sulphur)
Stauffer Calcium Arsenate
Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 82-1
(10% Toxaphene—40% Sulphur)
Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 12-1
(50% Sulphur—50% Calcium Arsenate)
Stauffer Perfection Brand Dusting Sulphur
(93% Pure Sulphur)
Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 722
(2½% Aldrin, 5% DDT 40% Sulphur)
Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 721
(2½% Aldrin, 5% DDT, Balance Inert)
Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 322
(2½% Dieldrin, 5% DDT, 40% Sulphur)
Stauffer Cotton Dust No. 321
(2½% Dieldrin, 5% DDT, Balance Inert)
Stauffer Aldrin Equivalent Emulsifiable Concentrate
(1 gallon contains 2 lbs. Aldrin Equivalent)
Stauffer Aldrin Equivalent—DDT Emulsifiable Concentrate
(1 gallon contains 1 lb. Aldrin Equivalent and 2 lbs. DDT)
Stauffer Dieldrin Emulsifiable Concentrate
(1 gallon contains 1½ lb. Dieldrin)
Stauffer BHC-DDT Emulsifiable Concentrate
(1 gallon contains ¾ lb. gamma BHC and 1¼ lb. DDT)

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
M&M BUILDING, HOUSTON 2, TEXAS
WESLACO, TEXAS APOPKA, FLA.

cleaner, averaged 2/3 grade on machine-picked cottons and 1/3 grade on hand-picked. This improvement was accomplished with the loss of from 3.5 pounds to 11 pounds in bale weight. This weight loss figure varies considerably with the type of cotton being handled and with the amount of seed cotton cleaning being employed ahead of the gins. It will be noted from the table that there was no effect on staple length.

The fiber properties of strength and uniformity were not affected adversely. As was to be expected, manufacturing waste was reduced, and yarn appearance was not impaired. The nep count on 53 paired samples with and without lint cleaning was increased by only two.

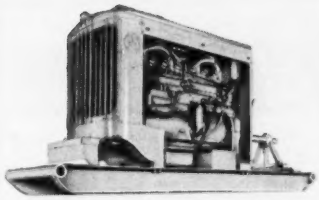
In conclusion, the mechanical processing of raw cotton, known to the trade as ginning, can be analyzed as follows:

There are only four processes involved which may be thought of as having any marked effect on the fiber properties. Taken broadly these processes may be listed as drying, which may in the future fall into the broader process of conditioning, seed cotton cleaning, ginning, and lint cleaning. These processes, like all others following them in the spinning industry, can only preserve the natural fine fiber properties which are bred and grown in the cotton. They can, however, have very marked effects on the trade qualities, such as grade, preparation, and bale weight, which actually determine the value of the crop to the farmer.

The engineers at the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory have always kept both sides of the picture in view in apprasing the value of the processes in the cotton gin. Very seldom is it possible to employ any mechanical process where the end result does not reflect some damage to offset at least a part of the gain. In ginning we strive to accomplish such things as cleaning both seed cotton and lint with a minimum of fiber damage. All the auxiliary processes have been screened and, where possible, simplified to reduce handling which may contribute to fiber damage. Progress has been made as the ginning industry is now much better equipped to handle whatever the farmer brings than it has ever been, but it does not follow that the machinery employed can produce from inferior, weaker, and weather-damaged cottons the high quality lint some spinners may want. We feel that the ginning industry is a very important first link in the chain of cotton processing. We are continuing our work which is, as it has always been, directed toward better ginning to produce high quality lint free from fiber damage.

New Miscella Concentration Chart for Oil Mills

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, has prepared a soybean miscella concentration chart for processors. The new chart covers soybean oil in commercial hexane, giving the concentration by weight, and also presents miscella concentration charts in peanut oil and cottonseed oil indicating the concentration by boiling points. This information is of interest to processors in connection with design calculations, plant operation and interpretation of operating data. Copies of the chart will be furnished processors on request made direct to American Mineral Spirits Company, 230 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill.



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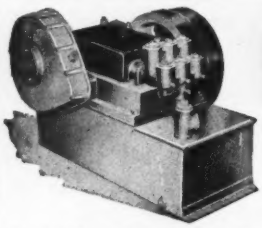

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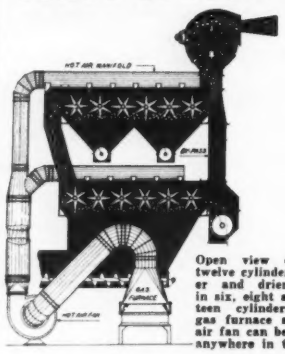
STACY COTTON CLEANER AND DRIER



A careful study of the open view cut at the left will convince any ginner of the effectiveness of the Stacy Cotton Cleaning System and Drier. Note the hot air is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash, and stems through the screen. The moist air does not follow the cotton.

The cleaner is used every day you gin. When a wet bale comes in—turn on the heat. There is no dead investment. We furnish Heaters for natural gas, butane and propane.

Open view of our twelve cylinder cleaner and drier. Also in six, eight and sixteen cylinders. The gas furnace and hot air fan can be placed anywhere in the gin.

Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

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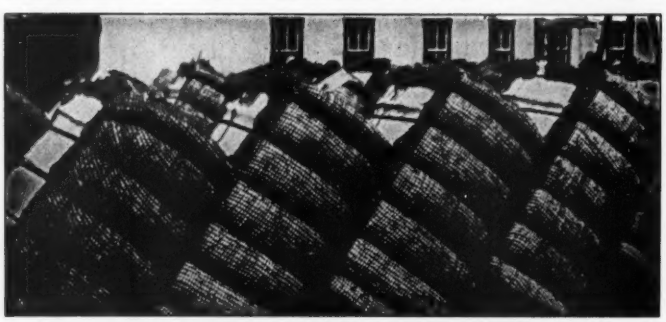
The STACY COMPANY, Inc.

2704 Taylor Street Dallas 1, Texas



Covered with Carolina's Standard 2-lb. Jute Bagging, cut of bales, above, is actual photograph of same before cutting sample holes.

Cotton so covered is subjected to less weather damage than either closely woven cotton, Burlap, or Sugar Bag Cloth due to open weave admitting sunlight and air, and looks better than either after sample holes are cut, and is unquestionably better for the purpose.

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Sales Agents
Memphis, Tennessee

Manufacturers and Importers
HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA

C. P. (Charlie) Guthrie
Sales Agent
Dallas, Texas

Stores Plan Activities For Cotton Week

More than 6,000 independent department stores and specialty shops and 4,000 chain stores all over the nation are planning active participation in the cotton industry's annual nationwide observance of National Cotton Week, April 29-May 5, the National Cotton Council has announced.

More than 20,000 sales promotion kits and 15,000 posters, streamers and counter cards have been supplied retailers who plan to coordinate local sales promotion with the National Cotton Council.

"Judging from the early and enthusiastic response, it promises to be one of the biggest and most aggressive merchandising events we have ever sponsored," the Council said.

National chain store participation shows promise of being the strongest in history, with more than 4,000 separate chain stores planning direct tie-ins. Buying offices for leading independent retailers are alerting their independent outlets and supplying them with detailed sales plans for use before and during Cotton Week. Sales forces of the nation's wholesale houses are sending plans to leading retailers in every state, while cotton products manufacturers are lending support through distribution of material to their accounts.

Sales promotion kits outlining the merchandising program have been sent to advertising managers of 2,750 daily and weekly newspapers. Many will use it as a guide in developing special Cotton Week sections in support of the nation's tribute to King Cotton.

This kit, now being distributed to those interested in a nationwide tie-in with Cotton Week, contains advertising ideas and copy, mats and art reproductions, newspaper layouts, display visuals, radio copy, publicity ideas and many other promotion devices. It is available at no cost from the National Cotton Council, Sales Promotion Division, 271 Church Street, New York 13, N. Y.

Interest Increases in Pollination by Bees

Reviewing 1950 activity in bee culture, W. E. Neville, Georgia extension specialist in that field, has reported a great deal of interest being shown in the use of bees for pollination purposes. This is particularly true in the crimson clover belt and the apple growing area of the state.

Mr. Neville believes this increased interest in pollination is due to low seed yields, especially of crimson clover.

Visiting 34 counties since he became the extension bee specialist May 1, 1950, Mr. Neville has obtained information from bee-keepers and seed producers which indicates a great change will be made within the near future in some sections of the state. "This change," he said, "will be from strictly honey producing to honey producing and pollination service." He added that many farmers and new bee-keepers are making plans to offer this pollination service.

During 1950 Mr. Neville conducted a series of meetings with 4-H Club groups, Farm Bureau chapters, bee-keepers and civic organizations to discuss the importance of bees to Georgia's agriculture. At these demonstrations, which stressed

the importance of strong colonies for pollination and honey production, it was pointed out how bees increase seed yields of legumes as well production of fruit and vegetable crops.

Mr. Neville emphasized the importance of standard equipment in handling bees, since they have to be inspected before being moved into the state. It was pointed out that the bee-keeper can often detect diseases and prevent their spread before the authorized inspector makes his annual rounds.

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• **May 1-3—American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La. H. L. Roschen, Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., secretary.**

• **May 4 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. New Southern Hotel, Jackson, Tenn. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., recording secretary.**

• **May 14-15-16—Fifty-fifth annual convention, National Cottonseed Products Association. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

• **May 30-31-June 1—National Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual meeting. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 3-4-5—Joint convention North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh, secretary of North Carolina association; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia, secretary of South Carolina association.**

• **June 4-5—Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association annual convention. Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., executive vice-president-secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 4-5 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Lake Murray Lodge, Ardmore, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City 2, Okla., secretary.**

• **June 10-11-12 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.**

• **June 14-15 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Sta., Jackson, Miss., secretary.**

• **June 18-19 — Joint convention Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. San Carlos Hotel, Pensacola, Fla. T. R. Cain, Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery 4, Ala., secretary of Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta 3, secretary of Georgia association.**

• **June 20-21-22 — Tri-States Cottonseed Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. L. E. Roberts, 998 Kansas, Memphis 5, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

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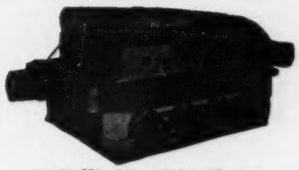
Gin Supply Co., 4008 Commerce
Dallas 1, Texas

A Hinckley Drier-Cleaner makes a smooth, clean sample. It blows the fine pin trash out. It increases your turn-out.



72-D Hinckley Drier-Cleaner

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All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
BUILDINGS
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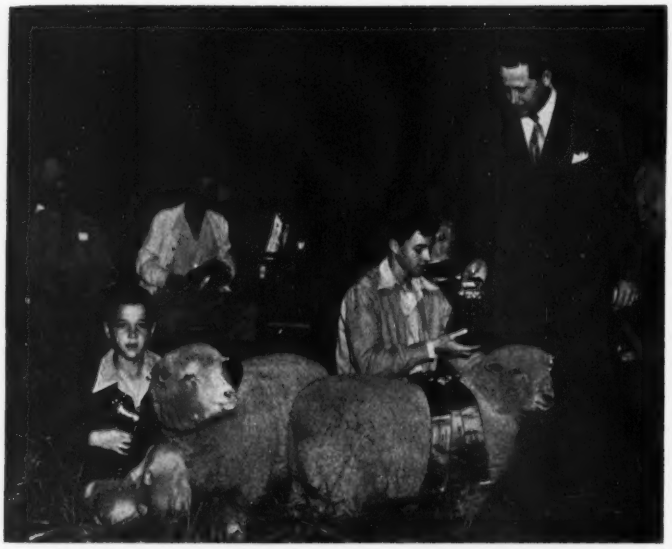

Dan and Jim Sinclair, brothers from St. Francisville, La., are shown above receiving trophies presented by the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association for the grand champion and reserve champion lambs at the Louisiana State University Fat Stock Show. Representing F. L. Morgan of Natchitoches, president of the Louisiana Association who was unable to be present, Dalton E. Gandy of the NCPA'S Educational Service is presenting the trophy on behalf of the Louisiana group. This award is one of a number of projects through which the Louisiana association is cooperating with livestock programs, as pointed out in the accompanying article.

Livestock Improvement Is the Goal

LOUISIANA CRUSHERS HAVE STRONG PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM

■ **4-H and FFA boys and girls and livestock leaders express appreciation of the interest Louisiana oil mills are showing in livestock improvement.**

MEMBERS OF THE Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association are carrying on a strong public relations program with livestock leaders through their active cooperation with livestock events. Dalton E. Gandy, field representative of the NCPA's Educational Service, worked with officials of the Louisiana association and livestock workers on the program.

The association this year has supplied 5,000 placards for 4-H Club boys and girls and Future Farmers to use in identifying their animals fed for livestock shows and fairs. Hung at the head of the animals entered in each parish and district show, the placards give the name of the exhibitor and his address, and state that the placard was furnished by cotton oil mills of Louisiana.

Plans were started during the presidency of J. E. Byram, Jr., Alexandria, for close cooperation with livestock leaders by the Louisiana association. During the presidency of M. E. Center, Shreveport, the Louisiana association in 1949-50 sponsored the Louisiana State University livestock judging team and college dairy judging team. They also supplied trophies for the Southern Collegiate Livestock Judging Contest, in which schools from southern states participated at Baton Rouge.

With F. L. Morgan of Natchitoches as president this year, the association has continued this assistance to leading livestock activities. It has again sponsored the L.S.U. livestock and dairy judging teams, and also gave the trophies for the grand champion and reserve champion lambs at the L.S.U. Fat Stock Show, in addition to furnishing the placards for animals.

"In my visits with youngsters and livestock leaders throughout Louisiana, I have found them highly appreciative of this interest that members of the Louisiana association are showing in livestock improvement," Mr. Gandy said. "Through these awards, the crushing industry has gained much good-will among young people, their parents and the livestock leaders who are training them."

North Carolina Ginners Hold County Sessions

North Carolina ginners held a number of group meetings throughout the state last month to plan assistance to producers as well as how to give more efficient ginning service.

L. Y. Ballentine, North Carolina commissioner of agriculture, was guest speaker at a meeting at Goldsboro March 7 for ginners from Wayne, Duplin, Lenoir and Greene Counties. Lemmuel Vail was chairman of the meeting, at which an impromptu discussion of an insecticide testing program was held.

Anson-Richmond-Montgomery - Stanly County ginners met at Wadesboro March 12 to hear C. C. Miller, marketing specialist for the state Department of Agriculture. After a general discussion of price ceilings on cotton, the ginners adopted a resolution to present their stand on the subject to the price stabilization director and to North Carolina members of Congress. J. P. Phillips was chairman of the meeting.

A resolution asking for an expanded cotton research program was adopted at a meeting of ginners from the Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson Counties at Dunn March 14 after a discussion of the need for more cotton research. E. Y. Floyd, director of the Plant Food Institute, spoke on "Cotton in a Balanced Agriculture." Chairman for the meeting was Myers Tilghman.

Franklin County ginners held a forum discussion on planting seed, insect control and fertilizer recommendations at Louisburg March 19, with Blair Tucker presiding. They also voted to sponsor a dusting and spraying demonstration April 16.

Henry Vaughan was chairman of a meeting of Nash, Edgecombe and Wilson County ginners at Rocky Mount March 26. L. L. Ray, director, Agricultural Foundation, Inc., spoke on "The Agricultural Programs at State College."

"Technical Assistance to Cotton Ginners" was the title of a talk by J. H. Meek, director, Division of Markets, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Immigration, at a meeting March 29 at Roanoke Rapids for ginners from Halifax, Northampton, Hertford and Bertie Counties. M. P. Cook was chairman. After an informal discussion on price regulation, planting seed and delinting problems, use of fertilizer and plans for a four-county cotton dusting demonstration, the ginners directed the secretary to write each North Carolina senator and representative and the Carolinas Ginners' Association in regard to ceiling prices on raw cotton.

Cleveland County ginners met at Shelby March 30 to set up a more formal local organization. They elected the following officers: Robert Morgan, president; Forrest Crowder, vice-president; Ralph Elliott, secretary; and Reid Lutz, treasurer. After a general discussion of immediate problems facing growers in producing this year's cotton crop, the ginners made plans for group advertising and authorized their officers to send telegrams expressing their views of the raw cotton price ceiling regulations to North Carolina congressmen.

• Bull calves are carried by the cow an average of two days longer than heifer calves, according to dairy livestock specialists at the University of Wisconsin.

Two Roads Ahead

(Continued from Page 22)

not keep it that way. If we are really going to produce and keep on producing, the government's main obligation is to get out of the way with its price ceilings and give our free enterprise system a chance to do the job.

Sixth, the people must be willing to save money, not merely by purchasing government bonds, but by keeping and increasing their savings invested in every kind of fixed-income bond or loan or deposit. The people will do this if they can do it with confidence that the overall inflation control program is going to work. They would be foolish to do it as long as we have a half-baked, deceitful system of price ceilings, which means inevitably that they will lose the purchasing power of their savings over the long run.

And seventh, the people must go into this whole thing with a spirit of dedication. We have got to dedicate ourselves to the survival of our country, with a full realization that the dangers are very great. We have got to keep ourselves dedicated to our defense program in season and out, regardless of how things are going on the Korean front this particular week. This is a long-range fight, and we cannot win it without real and constant dedication. People must be willing to save and to have confidence in the integrity of the government. The government must be made to understand that the people *expect* integrity in its long-range fiscal programs. People must be willing to work long hours and in trying circumstances without too much emphasis on higher personal rewards. Businessmen and farmers must go ahead and take risks and extend themselves without expecting too much in return. All of us must look with humble appreciation to those in our armed forces who are making the real sacrifices in this great struggle for our survival.

I think that the people of this country have enough guts to survive in a land of democracy and economic freedom. Believing that, I believe they will take the kind of program I have described to you if it is put to them in a frank and honest way. I think that this nation is ready now to see a great coalition formed among the best people of this country, to explain and promote this kind of a program. Call it a "Save the Dollar" program. All of us have much to gain by it, not only from the national standpoint but from our own individual selfish standpoint. Bankers and insurance men have their businesses at stake on it. Everyone with an insurance policy or a retirement program must depend on it. Everyone who lives by salaries and wages is dependent on it. Every businessman who wants to plan for the future with some amount of confidence has to have this kind of program. We cotton people can get rid of price ceilings and see our way to a sounder, stabler future for our industry, if we can start the country toward this program. The whole country will produce more and have a higher standard of living if we can achieve it.

The question is whether we have the sense and the leadership and the courage to get off this Easy Road to Disaster and to get on to the Hard Road to Victory—a road that can really lead us to the survival of our way of life against those things that threaten it at home and abroad.

This price ceiling fight is not a narrow, selfish fight. To see its real meaning, we have to have some vision. And it was a very great American who said, "Without vision the people perish."

Brazil Grows More Cotton

First official estimate of the 1950-51 cotton crop in the state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, is 1,099,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross). This compares with the previous season's crop of less than 800,000 bales. Increase in production is expected to be the result of larger yields, since the planted acreage in 1950-51 is estimated to be somewhat below that of 1949-50.

Research Gains to Help Producers Meet Goals

Because of production research, today's cotton grower will benefit from many planting materials, techniques and tools which have come into widespread use since World War II, says Dr. H. D. Barker, head of USDA research in cotton breeding and diseases.

Comparing production of this year's cotton crop with that of 1941, he points to a number of improvements that will aid growers in meeting '51 goals, including plant breeding, improvement of chemicals for treating seed and standardization of treatment, wider use of defoliants.

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Laugh it off

One of those very talkative women buttonholed a fisherman, who was minding his own business, and said, "Aren't you ashamed of yourself? A great big fellow like you might be better occupied than in cruelly catching this poor little fish."

"Maybe you're right, lady," said the fisherman, "but if this fish had kept his mouth shut, he wouldn't be here."

• • •

Two little girls were discussing their families. "Why does your grandmother read the Bible so much?" asked one.

Replied the other: "I think she's cramming for her finals."

• • •

"Does your husband still find you entertaining after a year's marriage?"

"Not if I can help it."

• • •

The manager of a department store overheard a clerk say to a customer, "No, we haven't had any for a long time."

Rushing to the scene, the manager assured the customer, "We'll send out and get some." Then aside to the clerk he directed: "Don't ever say we are out of anything. Say we will get some."

"But," replied the clerk, "we were talking about rain."

• • •

"What's the difference between valor and discretion?"

"Well, to go to a swell restaurant without tipping the waiter would be valor."

"I see. And discretion?"

"That would be to eat at a different restaurant the next day."

• • •

Two vacationists met at the first tee of a hotel course and formed a twosome. On the ninth hole one of them said, "That's my wife over there playing with an old bag she dredged up somewhere." The other assured him, "You took the words right out of my mouth."

• • •

A business tycoon called in his first vice-president one day.

"Bill," he said, "I want the truth. Have you ever flirted with my secretary?"

"Well, er, yes," the other confessed, "I have."

The second vice-president answered the question the same way. So did the third vice-president.

Finally the company's treasurer came in. When asked this question he replied, "Hell no. I don't even think she's attractive."

"You're my man," the tycoon beamed. "You fire her."

• • •

"They tell me your wife sits by the spinning wheel hour after hour."

"Yes, that's true."

"Is it just a hobby with her, or does she pick up a little spending money?"

"Both. You see, this spinning wheel has numbers on it."

• • •

It is rumored that the same person invented the telephone booth, the breakfast nook, and the upper berth.

MITCHELL
Field Representatives

S. S. ANDREWS
Mitchell Representative for North Texas and Oklahoma

S. S. Andrews, like many of the Mitchell Field Representatives, grew up in the cotton business. Born in 1893 at Rockett, Texas, Andrews recalls his father's first gin . . . a 3-stand Eagle outfit where . . . with building, power and all . . . a total investment of only $4500 was involved.

Back in those days, cotton seed was a drug on the market. In many instances, they merely dumped the seed through a trap door onto the ground from where it eventually had to be removed. Many ginners refused to gin for a farmer unless he agreed to get rid of his own seed.

Andrews was educated in Waxahachie, Texas public schools and at Trinity University there. He spent many years in the gin and cotton business with his father and finally, in 1936, he joined the Mitchell Company.

He can be reached at any time at 318 E. University, in Waxahachie, Texas; telephone 644.

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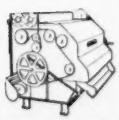
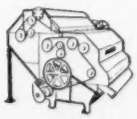
If a customer appreciates the service which a MITCHELL representative is always glad to render, there is no better way for him to show it than to call in the MITCHELL man when in the market for new equipment.

Write for Folder

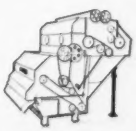
Complete file packet of information on MITCHELL machinery available on request.



CONVERTIBLE MACHINE

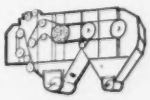


STANDARD UNIT



SUPER UNIT

SUPER JEM



3-CYLINDER SUPER JEM

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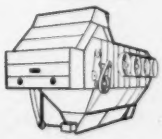

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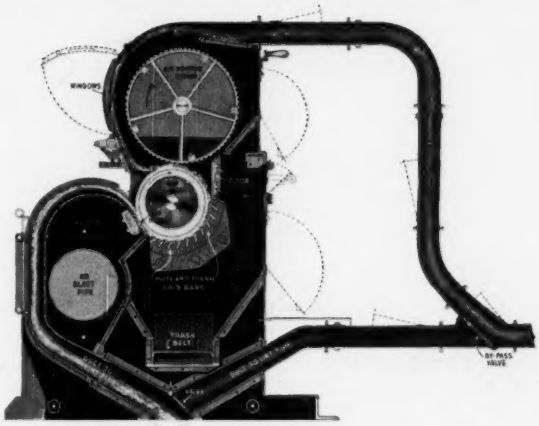

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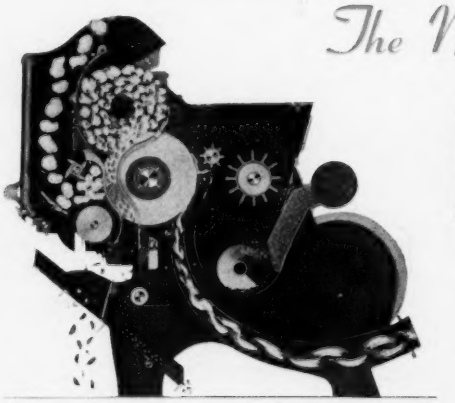

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This NEW 90-SAW GIN incorporates the use of a Grid or Stripper Bar located just above Nozzle, with a revolving rubber flight Roller to keep Grid Bar and top of Nozzle clean of trash accumulation, and a second rubber flight Roller located to the rear of first Roller mentioned, with edges of the two Rollers forming live or self-cleaning surfaces.

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